

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
THIRD DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

vs.

Alvin Karpavicz, alias Alvin
Karpis; Arthur Barker, alias Doc
Barker; Volney Davis; Harry
Campbell, alias George Winfield;
William Weaver, alias Phoenix
Donald; William J. Harrison;
Harry Sawyer, alias Harry
Sandlovich; Byron Bolton, alias
Monty Carter; Elmer Farmer; Harold
Alderton, alias Harold Allerton
and Cassius McDonald, alias "Cash"
McDonald,

Defendants.

TESTIMONY OF
BYRON BOLTON

7-576-13927

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* * * * *

The above-entitled cause came regularly on for
trial of the defendants Harry Sawyer, alias Harry Sandlovich,
William Weaver, alias Phoenix Donald, and Cassius McDonald,
alias "Cash" McDonald, on the 6th day of January, 1936, at
10 o'clock A.M., before Honorable Gunnar H. Nordbye, one of
the Judges of the above-named Court, at the Federal Building,
in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota.

PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT

* * * * *

BYRON BOLTON

A witness called in behalf of the Government,
being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Sullivan:

- Q Your name is Byron Bolton? A. Yes, sir.
- Q Talk a little louder please. A. Yes, sir.
- Q Mr. Bolton, you are a defendant and were a defendant in the indictment which alleged or charged conspiracy to kidnap Edward G. Bremer? A. Yes.
- Q And you entered a plea of guilty to that charge? A. Yes.
- Q And you entered that plea in the month of April, 1935, did you? A. Yes.
- Q You have not as yet been sentenced under your plea or upon your plea of guilty to that charge, have you? A. No.
- Q And you have for some time been confined in the Ramsey County Jail here in St. Paul? A. For the past year, yes.
- Q What? A. For the past year.
- Q And you are now so confined awaiting sentence on your plea of guilty? A. Yes.
- Q You are a married man are you, Mr. Bolton? A. Yes.
- Q And up until your arrest on this conspiracy or kidnapping charge, you were living with your wife and family? A. Yes.
- Q Now calling your attention to January 1934, where were you living in the early part of that year? A. At Phoenix, Arizona.

- Q With your wife and family? A. Yes.
- Q Now did you receive any request to return from Phoenix, Arizona to Chicago, Illinois?
- A. I received a wire from George Ziegler.
- Q And what was the date approximately? A. January 9th.
- Q 1934? A. Yes.
- Q Did you return to Chicago at that time? A. Yes.
- Q And your family remained - A. Yes.
- Q In Phoenix, Arizona? A. Yes.
- Q How did you return from Phoenix to Chicago? A. By plane.
- Q Arriving there at what part of the day? A. About 7 o'clock in the evening on the 10th of January.
- Q Upon your arrival in Chicago where did you go? A. I went to George Ziegler's apartment on West 55th Street.
- Q You will have to talk a little louder. A. I went to Ziegler's apartment on West 55th Street.
- Q I show you Government's Exhibit 44, and ask you if that is the person you are referring to in your testimony as George Ziegler? A. Yes.
- Q Was he also known as Fred Goetz, if you know? A. Yes.
- Q Do you know as to whether or not George Ziegler is alive or dead at this time? A. He is dead. He was killed on the 20th of March.
- Q What year? A. 1934.

MR. HOFFMAN: I can't hear the answers.

(Two last previous answers and questions read by the reporter.)

Q Now previous to hearing from Ziegler in January 1934, had you known him for some appreciable length of time?

A. I had known him for about seven years.

Q Had you been in rather close association or otherwise?

A. Yes.

Q Which? A. Close.

Q Now state as to whether or not Ziegler was at his home upon your arrival there on the night - I believe you said January 9th - no, January 11th, 1934. A. He was not home. He came shortly after I arrived.

MR. RENSCH: As I understood he said January 9th.

Is that correct?

THE COURT: The 11th.

MR. SULLIVAN: He left Phoenix on the 9th.

Q What was the date of your arrival in Chicago?

A. January 10th.

Q January 10th, 1934? A. Yes.

Q Well, you saw Goetz then upon his arrival at his home?

A. Yes.

Q And did you see any other persons in the Ziegler apartment that evening before you had seen Ziegler? A. Willie Harrison was with him when he came to the apartment.

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 36, and ask you whether or not that is the Willie Harrison that you mean? A. Yes.

Q Previous to this January 10, 1934, did you know Willie Harrison? A. Yes.

Q And for about how long a period of time did you know him?

A. About two and a half or three years, I think.

Q Now did you have any talk with Ziegler or Harrison on this occasion? A. Yes.

Q And what was that talk?

MR. RENSCH: Objected to as hearsay and no foundation laid.

THE COURT: Well, I assume that you are offering it as conversation that purports to be in connection with this alleged conspiracy?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes.

THE COURT: And in furtherance of it?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes.

THE COURT: He may answer.

MR. RENSCH: Exception.

A. I had a conversation with Ziegler. He told me he was going to kidnap a man in St. Paul, and asked me if I would take care of the house where they were going to keep him.

Q And what did you say as to that?

A. I refused to take care of the house.

Q Was there anything further said at that time? A. He told me that I might as well stay there then with his wife until he returned, until the plan was completed, and then he said I could go back home.

Q Well now was there anything said with reference to Ziegler's departure from Chicago at that time? A. Yes, he told me he

was going to leave the next morning early.

Q Did he state where he was going to? A. He said he was going to St. Paul.

Q Well, did you remain at Ziegler's apartment that night?

A. Yes.

Q Do you know whether or not Ziegler and Harrison remained there? A. They both remained there, yes.

Q Well, the next morning did you see either Ziegler or Harrison in and around Ziegler's apartment?

A. They were both gone the next morning when I got up.

Q Now when after that did you next see Ziegler?

A. It was on the 18th of January.

Q 1934? A. Yes.

Q And where at that time did you see Ziegler?

A. At his apartment.

Q In Chicago? A. Yes.

Q And who, if anyone, was with Ziegler at that time?

A. He was alone.

Q And did you have any talk with Ziegler at that time with reference to this man in St. Paul? A. Yes.

Q Was that with reference to a house? A. Yes, he told me that they had -

MR. RENSCH: Just a moment. I object to this on the same ground.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, I have not asked for that anyway. He said, "Yes" to the last question.

Q I will ask you now what that conversation was.

MR.RENSCH: Objected to as hearsay.

THE COURT: He may answer.

A. He told me that they had kidnapped Mr. Bremer in St. Paul and had him in Harold Alderton's house in Bensenville, the house he had previously told me they were going to keep him in.

Q And what instructions or directions if any, did you receive from Ziegler at that time? A. He told me to go to Bensenville and go to the house, and see if there was anything that I could do for them, and ask them if there was any instructions, or to ask the people there if there were any instructions for him.

Q You say that was on January 18, 1934? A. Yes.

Q And at what time of day?

A. It was about 11 o'clock in the evening.

Q Well, state what you did then if anything?

A. I went to Bensenville and knocked on the back door.

Q At whose house in Bensenville? A. Harold Alderton, and someone asked who it was, and I said, "Monty." Ray Karpis came to the door and opened the door, and I went into the kitchen.

Q Who did you see in the kitchen at that time?

A. Harold Alderton, Doc Barker, Ray Karpis and Harry Campbell.

Q You have stated that in answer to a question of someone inside the house, when you were outside the house, that you

answered the words, "Monty." You identified yourself as Monty? A. Yes.

Q Well, did you sometimes go under the name of Monty?

A. Yes.

Q Monty Carter? A. Yes.

Q Now did you see any other persons or person in the Alderton house on the night of January 18th? A. There was a man in the room just adjoining the kitchen.

Q Did you see that man? A. Yes, he came out into the kitchen.

Q And who was that man? A. Bill Weaver.

Q Do you see the Bill Weaver that you saw there in the house at Bensenville, here in the court room? A. Yes, the man with the glasses on over there. (Indicating the defendant Weaver.)

Q Will you indicate his position at the rail?

A. He is the second man from the end.

Q Near the gray haired man? A. Yes.

MR. SULLIVAN: Indicating BillWeaver, your Honor.

THE COURT: The record may so indicate.

Q Now you have stated that you saw Alvin Karpis at the Alderton house on this night on January 18th, Mr. Bolton? A. Yes.

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 41, and ask you if that is the Alvin Karpis that you refer to in your testimony?

A. Yes, it is.

THE COURT: He referred to him as Ray Karpis, didn't he?

Q You referred to him as Ray Karpis in your testimony?

A. Yes.

Q Now I show you Government's Exhibit 43, and I will ask you if that is one of the persons that were at the Alderton house on that night? A. No.

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 37 and ask you if that is one of the persons? A. Yes, that is Harry Campbell.

Q Who? A. Harry Campbell.

Q Did you state as to whether or not there was a Freddie Barker at the house that night? A. No, Doc Barker.

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 35, and I will ask you if that is the person that you have referred to as Barker that you saw that night? A. Yes, that is Doc Barker.

Q That is Doc Barker? A. Yes.

Q I show you Government's Exhibit 47, and ask you if that is a picture of one of the men that was at the house that night? A. Harold Alderton.

Q He was there, was he? A. Yes.

Q Now previous to this time that you saw those men at Bensenville on the night of January 18th, how long did you know Doc Barker before that time?

A. I met him in the summer of 1933.

Q And had you seen him since on different occasions? A. Yes, I had seen him several times.

Q Now Harry Campbell - when did you first see him?

A. I met him in the summer of 1933 or in the fall.

- Q I beg your pardon. A. As near as I can recall, I met him sometime in 1933. I don't recall just when.
- Q And Alvin Karpis or Ray Karpis? A. I have met him about the same time.
- Q And had you seen those men on various different occasions prior to January 9, 1934? A. Yes.
- Q Or January 18th I mean? A. Yes.
- Q Will you state as to whether or not you delivered this message of Ziegler's to those men at the house that night?
- A. Yes, I delivered the message.
- Q And who did you deliver the message to? Which one of the men, or if more than one, state the names. A. I don't know that I delivered it to anyone in particular. I addressed it to them all in general.
- Q And did you receive any answer from any or either of those men as to a message for Ziegler? A. Yes.
- Q Who made any statement to you with reference to that?
- A. Ray Karpis told me there was nothing that they wanted, that Harold Alderton was there, and if there was anything they wanted he would take care of it. They told me that they had no message for Ziegler.
- Q Well now did you see any other persons at this Alderton house on the night that you were there? A. Yes.
- Q And where did you see this other person in the house?
- A. In the bedroom.
- Q What was the person doing at the time? A. Someone called

from the bedroom, and Bill Weaver went in, and he led a man out of the bedroom, to take him to the bathroom, a man with his head bandaged and with a tape around his eyes.

Q Have you seen that man since that incident, Mr. Bolton?

A. Yes.

Q And who was the man that was bandaged in the respect you have described? A. Edward Bremer.

Q Well now did you know Alderton previous to the night of January 18, 1934? A. I was not acquainted with him. I had seen him numerous times.

Q This Alderton house was in Bensenville, Illinois, was it? A. Yes.

Q And where had you seen Alderton previous to this night? A. I had seen him in Bensenville in card games.

Q Well now, you are acquainted with the place, Bensenville, are you? A. Yes.

Q What in your opinion is the population or was the population of that town in January 1934? A. I would say about 1500.

Q And what is its distance approximately from Chicago? A. About 20 miles.

Q How long did you remain at this house of Alderton's on that night? A. Not above fifteen minutes.

Q Did you return then to Chicago? A. Yes.

Q You went out there by automobile, did you? A. Yes.

Q Did you see Ziegler upon your return to Chicago? A. Yes.

Q Did you tell Ziegler what Karpis had told you with reference

to his message? A. Yes.

Q And did Ziegler remain in Chicago in his apartment on that night or not, if you know? A. Yes, he remained there that night.

Q You stayed there did you? A. Yes.

Q How long did Ziegler remain at his home in Chicago on that occasion? A. He was gone the following morning when I got up.

Q Well now when did you next see Ziegler? A. I saw him I guess probably a week or ten days later.

Q That would be along about the 25th to the 28th of January? A. Yes.

Q And where did you see Ziegler at that time? A. I saw him in his apartment.

Q What time of the day was it? A. It was in the evening sometime.

Q Will you state as to whether Ziegler was in the apartment before you arrived there?

A. Yes, he was there when I arrived.

Q And what were you doing on that occasion? A. I was preparing his furnishings to move over on South Shore Drive.

Q The furnishing of Ziegler? A. Yes.

Q Well, now, who if anybody, was with Ziegler on that occasion? A. Harry Sawyer.

Q Now do you see the Harry Sawyer that you saw down in Ziegler's apartment on that occasion, here in the court room?

A. Yes, that man there. (Indicating defendant Sawyer.)

(Defendant Sawyer stands up in the court room.)

- Q The man that stands up? A. Yes.
- Q The defendant Sawyer? A. Yes.
- Q Where did you see Sawyer on that occasion, in Ziegler's apartment? A. Yes.
- Q And who, if anybody else, were in the apartment when you saw the defendant Sawyer there?
- A. There was no one else there.
- Q Well, was Ziegler there? A. Yes, he was there.
- Q And do you know whether or not Ziegler and Sawyer were talking together at that time? A. Yes, I heard them talking as I opened the door.
- Q And did you hear any part of that conversation, Mr. Bolton?
- A. Yes.
- Q And will you state just what you heard on that occasion?
- A. I heard Ziegler say, "You will have to get us some better places to work from. There is too much heat on those places."
- Q Were Ziegler and Sawyer close together at that time? A. Yes.
- Q Where were they seated? A. On the davenport.
- Q Both seated on the davenport? A. Yes.
- Q Did you hear any reply of Sawyer to that remark? A. No.
- Q Did you remain in the room or were you just passing through this room? A. I was passing through the room.
- Q Well, now, had you previous to January 25th or 28th, whenever the date may be, 1934, seen this man Sawyer? A. Yes.
- Q And where did you first see him? A. In his saloon at St. Paul.

Q And what year was that? A. 1933.

Q Do you know the month? A. August.

Q And on that occasion did you introduce yourself to Sawyer, in August, 1933? A. Yes.

Q And what name did you introduce yourself to Sawyer under? A. Monty Carter.

Q State as to whether or not on that occasion Sawyer was expecting to meet you?

MR. RENSCH: Objected to as calling for a conclusion.

THE COURT: Yes, I think so, unless it calls for conversation.

Q Well, can you tell us the circumstances surrounding your meeting with Sawyer in August 1933?

MR. RENSCH: Objected to as immaterial - too remote.

THE COURT: He may answer.

A. Yes. Ziegler sent me up to see him.

MR. RENSCH: I move that the statement, "Ziegler sent me up to see him" be stricken out as a conclusion of the witness, hearsay, and that the jury be instructed to disregard the statement.

THE COURT: I think that will have to be stricken out. I think that is probably immaterial. The jury is instructed to disregard that statement.

Q Upon your meeting Sawyer -

THE COURT: You are talking about 1933 now?

MR. SULLIVAN: In August, 1933.

Q (Continued) Did anyone direct you at that time to come to see Sawyer?

MR. RENSCH: Objected to as immaterial, calling for a conclusion.

THE COURT: Unless you contend that it has some bearing on our controversy, I think it is immaterial.

MR. SULLIVAN: It hasn't any bearing on that. It is to show the nature of the acquaintance.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

Q Now after August 1933 and before January 1934 did you at any time see or meet the defendant Sawyer? A. Yes.

Q And where at that time did you meet him?

A. At Ziegler's apartment in Chicago.

Q Do you recall the time or the month? A. In the month of September - I don't remember - it was in the evening sometime.

Q In September 1933? A. Yes.

Q Well now after January 28, 1934, state as to whether or not at any time you ever went out to this Alderton house at Bensenville, Illinois?

A. Yes, I went out there in February.

Q Do you recall the date you went out there in February?

A. On the 7th.

Q Well, now, before you went out to the Alderton home in February 1934, did you see Ziegler? A. Yes.

Q Did you have any talk with him with reference to going to Bensenville, to Alderton's house in February 1934?

A. I didn't get that question- I am sorry.

Q Well, you say you saw Ziegler before you went out to the Alderton home in February 1934?

MR. RENSCH: Yes or no please.

A. I don't know whether you mean on that day. Do you mean on that day or previous to that day?

Q Well, immediately previous to that day? A. Yes, I had seen him once after that.

Q Did you ever have any talk with Ziegler with reference to your going out to Bensenville in February 1934?

MR. RENSCH: Yes or no please.

A. I am sorry. I am mixed up. He called me on the telephone on the 7th of February, and asked me to come to Bensenville.

MR. RENSCH: Just a minute.

Q As I understand, you had a telephone call from Ziegler on the 7th of February, 1934? A. Yes.

Q Will you state what that conversation was at that time?

MR. RENSCH: Objected to as hearsay.

THE COURT: He may answer.

A. He asked me to bring a car to Bensenville.

Q State what you did with reference to that. A. I drove to Bensenville with his car and he asked me -

Q Just a moment. You drove to Bensenville with his car?

A. Yes.

Q And where did you meet Ziegler on that occasion?

A. I met him in the alley at Alderton's house.

Q What sort of a car did you drive over to Bensenville?

A. A Chevrolet coupe.

Q That is a one seated automobile, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q Did you have any talk with Ziegler upon your arrival in the alleyway near Alderton's house in Bensenville? A. Yes.

Q And what was that talk?

MR. RENSCH: Objected to as hearsay.

THE COURT: He may answer.

A. I got out of the car and he took charge of it. He told me to walk down York Street, and he would pick me up in a few minutes.

Q Well, did you leave - you left Ziegler's car there at that location, did you? A. Yes.

Q And when you say that you left it in the alleyway, how far was that off of any street? A. It was probably - the alley comes in off of Green Street. It is probably 20 yards from the street where I left the car.

Q Did you then proceed to walk out of the alley to Green Street? A. Yes.

Q Well now did you observe any men coming out of the Alderton house at that time? A. Yes.

Q Tell us what you saw. A. I saw Doc Barker, and a tall man coming out from between the buildings, and walk down the alley. Ziegler got in the car and drove down the alley and picked them up.

Q That tall man, did you see that tall man's face at that time?

A. No, I couldn't see his face very well. He was holding his handkerchief up to his eyes.

Q Well, did Doc Barker and the tall man then get into the Ziegler car? A. Yes.

Q And the car was driven away down the alley? A. Yes.

Q Now how far did you walk from the Alderton house before you again saw Ziegler? A. I walked up and down the street for some time. It was probably 15 minutes before Ziegler returned.

Q And state as to whether Ziegler was driving his Chevrolet when he returned. A. Yes, he was driving it.

THE COURT: We will adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Afternoon Session, January 17, 1936, 2 P.M.)

Q Just before the noon recess you stated that you met George Ziegler after about 15 minutes on some street corner in Bensenville, Illinois - is that right? A. Yes.

Q And did you get in the car then with Ziegler? A. Yes.

Q Where did you go to? A. To Berwyn, Illinois.

Q Berwyn is a town close by Bensenville, is it?

A. It is a suburb of Chicago, about 15 miles from Bensenville.

Q About what time in the morning was this? A. About 11 o'clock if I remember correctly.

Q Now in driving to Berwyn from Bensenville, did you and Ziegler see or talk to any persons? A. Yes.

Q Who did you see? A. Volney Davis and Fred Barker.

Q And where were they and what were they doing at the time you

saw them? A. They were parked beside the road on York Street.

Q Who talked with them there? A. Ziegler talked with them.

Q And after that where did you go?

A. We went to an apartment in Berwyn.

Q Did Freddie Barker and Volney Davis also go there? A. Yes.

Q Do you know whose apartment it was you went to? A. Yes.

Q Who was the occupant of that apartment at that time?

A. Ziegler's apartment.

Q State as to whether or not it was the same apartment that you have referred to in your previous testimony.

A. No, it was another apartment he maintained.

Q Now at the time that you saw Doc Barker, come out of the Alderton house, how was Doc Barker dressed?

A. In hunting clothes, flannel shirt, high top boots.

Q And when you saw Fred Barker and Volney Davis that morning how were they dressed? A. They were dressed the same way.

Q And Ziegler? A. Yes.

Q When you got to this apartment in Berwyn, who entered the apartment first? A. Ziegler opened the door, and the rest of us followed him in.

Q Did you observe as to whether or not Freddie Barker or Volney Davis carried, or brought anything to that apartment?

A. Each one of them carried a large box.

Q Can you describe it - a paste board box? A. Yes, it appeared about 2-1/2 or 3 feet long, and probably two feet wide and I

would say about 6 inches deep.

Q And when those men came into the apartment, what if anything, was said? A. Freddie Barker said, "Well, here is the money. We had a hard time getting it."

Q Now what was done by any of the men there at that apartment at that time? A. They changed their clothes to street clothes. Barker and Davis left right away taking the boxes with them.

Q And did you and Ziegler leave together? A. Yes.

Q Was anything said at that time about the future meeting of any of the parties? A. Yes, Ziegler said, "We will meet tomorrow and cut up the money."

Q Now where did you and Ziegler go after leaving this apartment in Berwyh? A. We went to a restaurant and had some lunch, and then went to his apartment on the south side.

Q In Chicago? A. Yes.

Q Did you and Ziegler remain at the apartment in Chicago all day or not if you know?

A. I don't recall whether we remained there all day or not.

Q Did you see Ziegler on the day following? A. Yes.

Q That would be February 8th, 1934? A. Yes.

Q And where did you see him? A. At his apartment.

Q Did you observe any packages of any kind there in the apartment at that time? A. Yes, he drove into the driveway, and he came upstairs and he had a number of packages, and he wrapped them all in one package, made one large

package of them, and asked me if I would go down to Uncle Cy's with him at Wilmington.

THE COURT: He asked you what?

THE WITNESS: If I would go to Uncle Cy's with him, at Wilmington.

Q State whether or not he at that time made any statement as to the contents of those packages? A. Yes, he said he was going to take that money down to Uncle Cy's.

Q Did he make any statement as to the number of shares in those different packages?

MR. RENSCH: Objected to as hearsay and leading and also on the further ground that we believe at this time that a further foundation should be laid to that question.

MR. SULLIVAN: Question withdrawn.

Q Well now, did you accompany Ziegler to Wilmington? A. Yes.

Q State as to whether Ziegler took this package with him? A. Yes.

Q And did you know the man that Ziegler referred to as Uncle Cy? A. Yes.

Q What is his name? A. Sinotto - Simon Sinotto.

Q Well, on arriving at Wilmington, did Ziegler go to the residence or home of Simon Sinotto? A. Yes.

Q And when he arrived there what did Ziegler do? A. He took the packages in the house, came back out of the house in a few minutes and put them into the garage.

Q The garage of Simon Sinotto? A. Yes.

- Q Did you see Simon Sinotto on that day or not? A. No.
- Q Where did you remain?
A. In the alley, parked in the car.
- Q And about what time of day was that when you arrived at Sinotto's? A. I would say it was shortly after noon sometime - I don't recall the exact hour.
- Q Then did you and Ziegler return to Chicago? A. Yes.
- Q How long did you remain in Chicago on that occasion after that? A. I left the following day.
- Q That would be February 9th? A. February 9th.
- Q 1934? A. Yes.
- Q And where did you go^{to}/from Chicago
A. To Phoenix, Arizona.
- Q Did you shortly after February 7, 1934, see either Doc Barker or Willie Harrison? A. No.
- Q Now I will ask you whether or not you received any money from Ziegler shortly after February 7, 1934, before your departure from Chicago for Phoenix? A. Yes.
- Q How much money did you receive? A. I believe it was \$150.00..
- Q Did you during the spring of the year 1934 leave Phoenix and return to Chicago? A. Yes.
- Q And can you give us the approximate date?
A. It was sometime around the first of April.
- Q Did anyone request you or ask you to return to Chicago?
A. Yes, Ziegler's wife.
- Q Upon your return to Chicago at that time did you see Ziegler's

wife? A. Yes.

Q And when did you learn of Ziegler's death, at that time?

A. I learned of his death on the 21st of March.

Q Previous to your return to Chicago? A. Yes.

Q Well now, did you see any of these men, either Volney Davis or Harrison, shortly after your return to Chicago in April 1934?

A. I had been in Chicago about three weeks before I could see any of them.

Q Were you making any efforts to locate any of these persons during that three weeks' period? A. Yes.

Q Did you make any inquiries of people at Bensenville as to the whereabouts of these persons? A. Yes.

Q Well, did you meet any of these persons then? A. I met Willie Harrison in Calumet City or Hammond, Indiana.

Q Who did you make inquiries of at Bensenville?

A. Elmer Farmer.

Q Now when was it you saw Willie Harrison at Calumet City?

Did you say Calumet City? A. Yes, or Hammond, Indiana.

Q Well, where is Calumet City? A. It is adjoining Hammond - just a street separates the two towns.

Q Did you have any talk with Willie at that time? A. Yes.

Q And what was your talk with Willie at that time?

A. I asked him if he could get me in touch with any of the Barkers or Volney Davis.

Q After that did you meet any of these persons you inquired of

Willie about? A. Yes, he told me to come back in about

three days, and he would see if he could get word to them.

I met Volney Davis there about three days later.

Q And what date would you place that around?

A. I would say around the 20th of April.

Q Did you have any talk with Volney Davis at the time you met him? A. Yes.

Q And what was it? A. I told him I would like to get some money for Ziegler's widow.

Q And what did Volney say with reference to that?

A. He said he would take me over to see Doc Barker. He drove me over to a house in Aurora, Illinois.

Q Did Volney Davis drive you from Hammond, Indiana or Calumet City to Aurora, Illinois? A. Yes.

Q And who did you see at Aurora, Illinois?

A. I saw Doc Barker and Harry Campbell and Bill Weaver.

Q Where was that? A. That was in the house where Volney took me to.

Q And did you have any talk with those men in the house?

A. Yes, I told them I would like to get some money for Ziegler's wife.

Q And did any of those men - if they made answer to that, state what the answer was. A. They told me they had some money.

Q Who said it, if you recall? A. Doc Barker. He told Bill to bring out some money.

Q When you say "Bill" who are you referring to? A. Bill

Weaver.

- Q. Well, what was done then? A. Bill Weaver went into the front room, and came out with a handful of \$100.00 bills, large bills, and gave them to Doc, and Doc counted out \$2,000.00, and gave it to me - \$3,000.00.
- Q \$2,000.00 or \$3,000.00 which? A. \$3,000.00.
- Q And he gave it to you? A. Yes.
- Q Was Harrison present at that time? A. No.
- Q Where was Harrison? A. He was in Calumet City.
- Q Oh yes. Who was present at the time? A. Volney Davis, Bill Weaver, Harry Campbell and Doc Barker.
- Q And yourself? A. And myself.
- Q After receiving that \$3,000.00 where did you go? A. I went back to Berwyn - took the train to Chicago, the elevated back to Chicago, and I gave Mrs. Ziegler \$2,000.00.
- Q You kept \$1,000.00 yourself? A. Yes.
- Q Well now, did you have any talk with Doc Barker at that time about driving his automobile any place? A. Yes.
- Q Where did that talk occur? A. Well, I made a mistake in the time. Not at that time. I didn't have any talk with him about driving his car anywhere.
- Q When did you have such a talk with him? A. Before I went back to Phoenix.
- Q Well after this meeting with Doc and those other men in this house in Aurora on that trip, did you again see Doc Barker? A. I didn't get that question.

Q Did you see Doc Barker before you returned to Phoenix again, after leaving him in the house at Aurora? A. Yes.

Q Where did you see him on that occasion?

A. I don't recall where I did see him.

Q What? A. I don't recall where I did see him.

Q Well now with reference to this talk that you had with Doc about driving the car some place, when did that talk occur Mr. Bolton - what month of the year? A. In February 1934.

Q And where did that talk occur? A. In Ziegler's apartment.

Q And who were present at the time? A. Ziegler, Barker and myself.

Q And what was said by you different persons present there?

A. They asked me if I would drive Doc Barker to Reno, Nevada; if I would drive him out there in the car that I had, that I could have the car after I got there.

Q Well, what was said about the purpose of that trip to Reno?

A. He was going to take \$100,000.00 of the Bremer money out there.

Q And what did you say to that? A. I said I would rather go on the train.

Q You didn't make the trip then? A. No.

Q Well now, how long did you remain in Chicago or vicinity when you returned in April 1934? A. About six weeks I guess.

Q And during that period of six weeks did you see any of those men again? A. Not after I had received the money from them, no.

Q Where did you go upon leaving Chicago then?

A. I went back to Phoenix.

Q And that date you would fix at about what date?

A. About the 15th of May I would say.

Q How long did you remain in Phoenix upon returning there on May 15th? A. Until about the 5th of June.

Q 1934? A. Yes.

Q Where did you go then? A. I went back to Chicago.

Q Did you go to Bensenville at all on that trip, upon that occasion of being back around Chicago? A. Yes.

Q Did you live at Bensenville or did you live in Chicago?

A. I lived at Bensenville for about two weeks.

Q Now did you see any of those men in Bensenville during your stay at Bensenville and around Bensenville during the month of June 1934? A. Yes.

Q And who, if anyone, did you see?

A. I saw Doc Barker and Harry Sawyer.

Q And where did you see those two men? A. At Elmer Farmer's.

Q At his Tavern is it? A. Yes.

Q Can you give us any idea as to the date when you saw those two men? A. It must have been about the latter part of June.

Q Will you state as to whether or not this meeting was by appointment or otherwise? A. No, it was not by appointment.

Q Now did you have any talk with Doc Barker and Harry Sawyer at that time? A. Yes.

Q Where did that talk occur? A. At Elmer Farmer's Tavern.

Q Was that during the daytime and if so, at what hour?

A. At night.

Q What hour at night? A. It must have been around 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.

Q Well, was the talk in the open part of the Tavern or in some private room connected with the Tavern?

A. In a private room in back of the Tavern.

Q Will you state what the talk was that you had with Doc Barker and Sawyer at that time? A. I asked Sawyer if he had been - if he had just come from St. Paul, and he said, "No," that he had left St. Paul in April because he heard the Government agents wanted to question him about the Bremer kidnapping, and he left St. Paul. I asked Barker if they were having any trouble finding someone to handle the Bremer money and he said, yes, that they had had quite a little trouble, but they had a man in Detroit that they said was going to handle it for 25 per cent; that he could not get away just at present, and that as soon as he could get time to go to Cuba, he was going to take care of it. Barker told me if I wanted the rest of the money I had coming I could have the Bremer money if I wanted it. He offered me \$2,000.00 of Bremer money and told me I might as well change it while I was not doing anything. I told him I preferred to wait until it was exchanged.

Q Was Sawyer present all during that talk? A. Yes.

Q How long did you remain there at that meeting on that

occasion? A. About 15 minutes I guess, or 20.

Q State as to whether Doc Barker and Sawyer left the tavern together, or did you leave before they left?

A. It was Fred Barker.

Q Fred Barker? A. Yes. I left before they did.

Q You have stated before that it was Doc Barker. Which one of the Barkers was it? A. It was Fred Barker.

Q Fred Barker? A. Yes.

Q And you say that you left before Fred Barker and Sawyer left - is that correct? A. Yes. They said they were going to stay there and drink some beer.

Q And did you ever know Sawyer under any nickname?

A. Yes, I heard him called the Sea Lion.

Q Many times? A. Quite a number of times, yes.

Q Well now, when did you next see any of those people?

A. I guess the next time I saw them was in September.

Q And what part of September was it when you saw any of those men? A. About the 17th - the 16th or 17th.

Q Of September 1934? A. Yes.

Q And who did you see at that time?

A. Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis.

Q And where did you see those men?

A. At 95th and Western, in Chicago.

Q At 95th? A. And Western Avenue.

Q That is 95th Street? A. Yes.

Q And Western Avenue? A. Yes.

Q Chicago, Illinois? A. Yes.

Q Well, was that meeting by appointment? A. Yes.

Q And who, if anyone, made the appointment with you?

A. Elmer Farmer called me up. I was in Appleton, Wisconsin. He told me they wanted to meet me there.

Q What time of day was it when you met those men?

A. In the evening about 8 or 9 o'clock.

Q Now did you have any talk with either of those men at that time? A. Yes. It was shortly after -

MR. RENSCH: You have answered the question.

Q Did you receive any money from any of those men at that time?

A. Yes.

Q How much did you receive? A. \$2,000.00. Two \$1,000.00 bank notes.

Q Two \$1,000.00 bank notes? A. Yes, on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia.

Q You examined the bank notes I take it? A. Yes.

Q Well now, after that did you ever see Sawyer again until you saw him in this court room? A. No.

Q After seeing him in June 1934 did you see him again? A. No.

Q Now after September 17th or 18th did you see Freddie Barker and Alvin Karpis? A. No.

Q Do you recall seeing Doc Barker or Willie Harrison during the month of November, 1934? A. I saw both of them in an apartment on Surf Street in Chicago.

Q Both Doc Barker and Willie Harrison? A. Yes.

Q What? A. Yes.

MR. RENSCH: Was that Doc or Freddie now?

THE WITNESS: Doc.

Q At that time did you hear Doc Barker and Willie Harrison talking about anything? A. Doc told Willie that Cash wanted to see him in Detroit; gave him a telephone number; to get in touch with Cash when he got in Detroit.

Q Do you know whether or not Willie Harrison then left this Surf Street apartment? A. Yes.

Q Do you know whether or not there was any statement made by him after going to Detroit? A. He got his bag all packed and left. He said he was going to catch a train that night for Detroit. Doc gave him a telephone number to get in touch with Cash.

Q Now do you recall sometime along about December 20th, 1934, of going to Florida - you going to Florida? A. Yes.

Q And who, if anyone accompanied you on that trip? A. Willie Harrison.

Q And where did you go to in Florida upon that occasion? A. I went to St. Petersburg; from there to Miami Beach.

Q And where did Willie Harrison go, if you know? A. He went with me.

Q To where? A. He went with me to St. Petersburg and then I decided to go to Miami and he also went to Miami with me.

Q State whether or not your family was living in Miami at that time? A. My family was living in St. Petersburg, and I

took them over to Miami.

Q Did Willie Harrison go with you to Miami? A. Yes.

MR. SULLIVAN: You may inquire.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Rensch:

Q Mr. Bolton, do you recall having testified in the -

THE COURT: Do I understand, Mr. Rensch - are you going to cross-examine now in behalf of the defendant Sawyer?

MR. RENSCH: Yes.

THE COURT: Or in behalf of any other defendant?

MR. RENSCH: I am cross-examining primarily in behalf of Sawyer.

THE COURT: Then I assume Mr. Jennings will want to cross-examine him?

MR. JENNINGS: I will, unless counsel covers the matter I have in mind, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Q You testified in this court room during the month of May of last year in connection with the trial of certain persons whom you have mentioned, who were then on trial under a charge of conspiracy to kidnap Edward Bremer - do you recall that? A. Yes.

Q And you related at length your knowledge of that affair at that time? A. Yes.

Q And in considerable detail you told what you knew about that affair - is that right? A. Yes.

- Q And you told all you knew about it at that time? A. No.
- Q You did not? A. No.
- Q There were quite a number of things that you did not tell - is that right? A. Yes.
- Q You say that you left Phoenix, Arizona to see George Goetz or Ziegler on January 9th - is that correct? A. Yes.
- Q Do you recall what your testimony was in that respect in May 1935, in this court room? A. Do I recall?
- Q Yes, do you recall your testimony? A. Not exactly, no.
- Q You testified here today that Ziegler's apartment was located on West 55th Street in Chicago - is that right? A. Yes.
- Q Do you recall your testimony with regard to where that apartment was, in the former trial?
- A. 55th Street is sometimes known as Garfield Boulevard. I might have said that.
- Q 55th Street and Garfield Boulevard are one and the same street?
- A. Yes, 55th Street and Garfield Boulevard are one and the same street.
- Q So when you refer to Mr. Goetz' apartment on 55th Street, that is the same apartment you referred to in your previous testimony as being on Garfield Boulevard, around the 1800's?
- A. In the 1800 block on Garfield.
- Q In the 1800 block on Garfield? A. Yes.
- Q That is the same apartment, is it? A. I am not sure that I testified the 1800 block. It is in that vicinity. I don't recall the exact address.

Q What I am getting at, you are referring to the same apartment today as you referred to in May? A. Yes.

Q And you simply chose to name it 55th Street instead of Garfield, either one is correct - is that right?

Q Yes, either one is correct.

Q Now when you got to Mr. Goetz' apartment, who was there when you arrived? A. His wife and the maid.

Q Were Harrison and Goetz there? A. No.

Q Do you recall having testified in May that Harrison and Goetz were there when you arrived?

A. I did not testify that they were there.

Q You are quite sure that you did not testify that they were there when you arrived? A. I am, yes.

Q I will ask you whether or not it is not a fact that in May of 1935, after having been shown Government's Exhibit 55, a picture of Willie Harrison, you were not asked this question, and you did not make this answer: "Q: And is that the Willie Harrison that was at the Ziegler apartment when you arrived?" and did you not answer: "A: Yes." A. I misunderstood the way the question was put to me if I did.

Q Well, was that your testimony or not?

A. I don't recall that part of it.

Q I will ask you to state whether or not it is not a fact that in connection with the same trial you were asked the following question, and whether or not it is not a fact that you gave the following answer: "And this is the George Goetz -" - you

were being shown a photograph - "that was at the Goetz apartment or Ziegler apartment when you arrived?" And your answer "Yes" - did you so testify?

MR. SULLIVAN: On what occasion was that, may I ask?

MR. RENSCH: On the occasion of his testifying in this court room in May 1935, on the 6th day of May.

MR. SULLIVAN: I know, but what time is it?

MR. RENSCH: The first time.

MR. SULLIVAN: Well, what date?

MR. RENSCH: When he returned from Phoenix in response to the telegram from George Ziegler.

Q (Continued) I believe you said you arrived in Chicago on the 11th. Did you so testify, Mr. Bolton?

A. It is possible that I made a mistake in the date.

Q I am not talking about the date. I am talking about whether or not you saw Ziegler there when you arrived at the Ziegler apartment - that the picture that you were shown was the picture of the man who was at the Goetz apartment when you arrived there. Did you so testify? A. I believe that is wrong in the transcript.

Q It is not a question of whether it is wrong. The question is did you so testify? A. No.

Q You did not? A. I don't believe that I did.

Q All right - and you say that you did not testify that Willie Harrison was there when you arrived? A. No.

Q After you and Goetz and Freddie Barker and Volney Davis went

to this apartment in Berwyn you say that Volney Davis and Freddie Barker left the apartment - is that right? A. Yes.

Q Where were those packages that you have spoken of at the time they left the apartment? A. They took the packages with them when they left the apartment.

Q Barker and Davis took the packages with them? A. Yes.

Q Did you overlook mentioning that in your direct examination? A. No, I don't think so.

Q Now you say that after they had left, that you and Ziegler went to a restaurant for lunch, and then went to the Ziegler home - is that correct? A. Yes.

Q Do you recall whether or not in your previous testimony on May 6th, 1935, in this court room you made any reference to having gone to lunch with Mr. Ziegler on your way to his apartment? A. I believe I did, as near as I can remember, yes.

Q You believe you did. What time was it when you saw Mr. Ziegler the day following, at his home? A. Shortly after noon I believe.

Q Shortly after noon. You say that when you went down to Uncle Simon's or Uncle Cy's at Wilmington, that Goetz first went into the house with the package - is that right? A. Yes.

Q And from the house he went to the garage with the package? A. Yes.

Q And when he came out of the garage why the package was gone - he no longer had it with him - is that right? A. Yes.

Q From where you were in the car, could you see him go into the house? A. Yes.

Q Where was the car parked when he went into the house?

A. It was parked on the side by the garage.

Q You say it was parked on the side by the garage?

A. By the side of the garage, yes, in front of the garage, at the side of the house.

Q Will you just describe to us the situation there at the Sinotto home, that is, the location of the garage with reference to the house? A. The garage is east of the house,

facing the south.

Q And is the garage on the alleyway? A. Yes.

Q And what side of the garage did you park the car on?

A. On the south.

Q On the south side? A. Yes, on the south side of the house. It is the front of the garage.

Q And what side of the garage, with reference to the direction?

A. The south side.

Q The south side of the garage and the south side of the house?

A. Yes.

Q So the garage stood between your car and the house, is that correct? A. No.

Q Were you parked behind the garage so to speak?

A. The garage is east of the house.

Q Well, were you parked behind the garage? A. It was parked at the side, right in front of the garage, on the south side.

Q Oh you say you were parked in front of the garage?

A. The front of the garage is south of the house.

Q What direction is the garage from the house? A. East.

Q Did you testify on May 6, 1935, that the car was parked behind the garage, in the alley behind the garage? A. I might have said behind the garage.

Q If you did, was that the fact? A. In a way, yes.

Q You did not say anything about his having gone into the house first in your previous testimony on May 6th, did you?

A. I don't recall that I did, no.

Q Now you say that you returned to Chicago, and you left Chicago the following day - is that right? A. Yes.

Q Do you recall quite distinctly that you left the following day? A. Yes.

Q Is it possible that you left that same night?

A. No, I left the following day.

Q You left the following day. I will ask you to state whether or not on May 6th, in this court room, in 1935, you testified you left Chicago that same night for Phoenix, Arizona? A. I don't believe I did, no.

Q You don't believe that you did? A. No.

Q I will ask you to state whether or not you were asked by Mr. Sullivan or Mr. Heisey the following question, and whether or not you made the following answer: "Q: Did you leave Chicago?" "A: I left Chicago that night, yes." Did you so testify? A. I don't recall.

- Q And was that the question put to you: "Q: Where did you go?"
And did you not answer: "A: Phoenix, Arizona." A. Yes, I
went to Phoenix, Arizona.
- Q Now you say that after you had been to Phoenix, you returned
to Chicago in late March or early April - is that correct?
A. Yes.
- Q And that you saw Mrs. Ziegler when you returned to Chicago?
A. Yes.
- Q Will you tell us please, where it was that you saw Mrs.
Ziegler? A. I saw her in a hotel on the south side.
- Q At what hotel? A. At the Country Club Hotel.
- Q At the Country Club Hotel? A. Yes.
- Q And where is that located please? A. I think it is about
6900 South.
- Q 6900 South? A. South Shore Drive.
- Q Was she a guest at that hotel at that time? A. Yes.
- Q And can you with a little more particularity, fix the date,
or is it the best you can say that it was late March or early
April? A. I can't fix the date exactly, no.
- Q Can you tell us within how many days it was of April 1st?
A. It would not vary over five days each way, I am sure of
that.
- Q Now after you had been down to Aurora and talked with some
people there and obtained \$3,000.00 you say that you returned
to Chicago with that money - is that right? A. Yes.
- Q And that you gave \$2,000.00 of that money to Mrs. Ziegler?

A. Yes.

Q And can you state the approximate date that you gave that money to Mrs. Ziegler? A. It would be probably the 22nd or 23rd of April.

Q The 22nd or 23rd? A. Yes.

Q Of April? A. Yes.

Q And where was that? A. At the Country Club Hotel on South Shore Drive.

Q The Country Club Hotel? A. The Country Club Hotel.

Q On South Shore Drive? A. Yes.

Q That was the same hotel you had seen her in two or three weeks previously - is that right? A. Yes.

Q Was she then a guest at the hotel?

A. Yes, she was visiting there with some people.

Q Did you see her in her apartment or room or did you see her in the lobby of the hotel? A. I saw her in a suite in the hotel.

Q Do you know whose suite of rooms it was? A. Yes.

Q Give me that name. A. Charles Grosscurth.

Q Did you give her the two \$1,000.00 bills, or what were the denominations of the bills that you gave her?

A. \$100.00 bills.

Q \$100.00 bills? A. Yes.

Q How many \$100.00 bills? A. Twenty.

Q Twenty \$100.00 bills? A. Yes.

Q You retained the \$1,000.00 bill for yourself? A. Yes.

Q Did you obtain any receipt or anything of that kind from Mrs. Ziegler when you handed her the money? A. No.

Q Was anyone else present in the room when you gave her the money? A. No.

Q You handed it to her personally I take it? A. Yes.

Q Was it wrapped up or was it just a roll of bills? A. Just a roll of bills.

Q You distinctly recall of having given it to her, do you Byron? A. Yes.

Q Have you seen Irene Ziegler since that time? A. No.

Q That was the last time you saw her? A. Yes.

Q Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Ziegler at that time with reference to her having been to Rochester? Answer that yes or no. A. Yes.

Q And was this on the occasion of the time that you gave her the money? A. I don't recall whether it was or not. I saw her two or three different times there.

Q You saw her two or three different times? A. Yes.

Q And how long an interval between those two or three times, do you know? A. I couldn't say. When I first arrived in Chicago she was in Rochester if I remember correctly, and she came back to Chicago from Rochester.

Q Now right at that point, how long after you reached Chicago from Phoenix did she arrive in Chicago from Rochester?

A. I believe it was three or four days.

Q Three or four days? A. I know she was not there when I

arrived in Chicago. I don't recall just how many days it was, how long.

Q During those three or four days you were waiting for Mrs. Ziegler, were you then attempting to get in touch with Willie Harrison or Volney Davis or any of these persons you have mentioned? A. Yes.

Q That was before Mrs. Ziegler had indicated to you that she was in need of funds, was it? A. No, I knew she was in need of funds.

Q And she told you that, Mr. Bolton? A. No. She communicated it to me through a friend.

Q Through a friend? A. Yes.

Q So when you got this wire from her, did you know the purpose for which you were expected to come to Chicago? A. Yes.

Q Nothing was said in the wire about that, was there? A. No.

Q And Mrs. Goetz had never told you to go out there and see if you could locate those people, had she? A. I knew she would expect me to.

Q She had never told you to do it, had she? A. No.

Q Now I want to take up with you for just a minute, this conversation that you say you had with Doc Barker in February, in the Ziegler apartment, in which you say that he told you in substance that if you would drive him out to some place in Nevada, I believe, that after you got there, you could keep his car, or the car that you used to drive him out there.

Was that the substance of what you testified? A. Yes.

- Q You did not testify anything about that in the previous trial did you, Mr. Bolton? A. There were a number of points that I never discussed with the United States Attorney, I merely answered questions he asked me.
- Q Well, answer my question. Did you so testify in the other trial? A. No.
- Q And at the other trial Doc Barker personally was on trial was he not? A. Yes.
- Q And at least up until that time you had not disclosed this conversation which you now claim you had with Doc Barker - is that right? A. Yes.
- Q And it was only since that time that you have disclosed that to the District Attorney, or to the agents of the Department of Justice - is that right? A. There were a number of things that I have recalled since.
- Q But the fact is that you have disclosed that since that trial - is that right? A. Yes.
- Q So that when you say at the other trial you did not disclose some of the things that you did not disclose, that was your own idea, was it? That is, it was on your own responsibility rather than that somebody told you not to disclose them? A. I volunteered the information, yes.
- Q Now what do you mean by that, that you volunteered the information? A. I mean that I recalled everything that I possibly could and gave it to the United States Attorney.
- Q Yes, but you did not volunteer the information that Doc

Barker told you he was going to Reno, Nevada, to exchange \$100,000.00 of Bremer ransom notes, did you? A. No.

Q Now was that because it had slipped your mind?

A. Very likely, yes. I had conversation with a lot of people, and I could not remember all of them at that time.

Q Well, is that your answer, that it did slip your mind, Byron?

A. Yes.

Q You knew at the time that there were three or four or five alleged money changers on trial at that time, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q And you understood that the exchange of ransom money, and people who exchanged ransom money or were charged with exchanging ransom money were being made defendants in this case, did you not? A. I did not know the names of the men.

Q No, I am asking you - you knew that persons charged with exchanging money were being tried for their activity in that respect? Did you know that?

A. The men who lived in Chicago, yes.

Q And still this matter of this trip to Reno slipped your mind - is that correct? A. Yes.

Q Now how long ago was it that this particular incident, this conversation with Doc Barker, occurred to you?

A. Well, I don't recall. I started going over the whole thing from one end to the other.

Q With whom were you talking when you started going over it all again? A. No one.

Q Had you been requested to go over the thing again and see if there were some other things that you could think of?

A. No.

Q You had not been so requested? A. No, I had not.

Q So that on your own motion, while you were sitting over there at the jail, you decided to go carefully over this matter and see if there was anything more that you could think about that would be of interest to the Government?

A. Yes, I had lots of time to think.

Q And during the time from May until this trial, did you talk over or discuss the matter or these matters with agents of the Government? A. Yes.

Q On numerous occasions? A. Yes.

Q You have as a matter of fact during the past six or seven months, communicated frequently with different agents of the Bureau of Investigation - is that right? A. Yes.

Q Can you give us an approximation of the number of times since that time, you have talked with these agents?

A. No. I would say on an average of once a week.

Q On an average of once a week, that you have talked to the Government or the agents? A. Yes.

Q You have had some long talks with the District Attorney during that time, have you not? A. No.

Q Have you had any talks at all with the District Attorney or any of his assistants? A. Yes.

Q Since May 6, 1935? A. Yes.

Q You say "Yes?" A. Yes.

Q Can you approximate how many times you have done that?

A. Twice.

Q Now I believe you testified today, Mr. Bolton, that after you had given Irene Ziegler \$2,000.00 of this money and had gone back to Phoenix, Arizona, you remained there until about the 5th day of June - is that right? A. Yes.

Q And that upon your leaving Phoenix, you went to Chicago at about that time, early in June? A. Yes.

Q How long did you stay in Chicago on this occasion?

A. I was in Chicago about three weeks I guess.

Q I will ask you to state whether or not on May 6th, 1935, in this court room you were not asked the question with reference to the - I will go back - I will ask you whether or not you were asked this question, and gave this answer: "Q: How long did you remain in Arizona then?" And your answer: "Until the first of June." Did you so testify? A. I don't recall whether I named the exact date or not. I left there on the day school was out.

Q At least you testified that you left about the first of June?

A. Yes.

Q And then I will ask you if you were not then asked the following question, and you did not then give the following answer:

"Q: Then where did you go to?" "A: I went to Appleton,

Wisconsin." A. I sent my wife to Appleton, Wisconsin.

Q Answer my question please. I am asking you whether or not

you so testified in May 1935? A. I might have answered it that way, yes.

Q You say you might have?

A. Yes, I regarded that as my home.

Q And if you did answer it so, was it the truth, or was it a mistake, or what was the situation?

A. I evidently was a mistake in the meaning.

Q I will ask you whether or not at that same time you were not then asked this question, and did not give this answer:

"Q: And you remained there until what date?" - referring to Appleton, and if you did not answer: "Until sometime in November." Did you so testify? A. I probably did. It was sometime in late October or November when I left there.

Q In other words, the substance of your testimony was to the effect that when you got back from Phoenix you went to Appleton and stayed in Appleton until November - is that right?

A. I don't know whether or not that was the exact substance of my testimony. I regarded Appleton as my home, because I sent my wife and children up there.

Q I am not asking you anything about that. Were you not then asked this question: "Now in November, did you return to Bensenville, Illinois," and did you not answer, "One time, yes." Did you so testify? A. I don't recall.

Q You don't recall? A. No.

Q I will ask you to state whether or not in connection with that trial you at any time gave any testimony to the effect that you

had gone to Bensenville in June of 1934?

A. I don't recall my exact testimony.

Q Well, do you recall whether or not you testified that you had gone to Bensenville in June after returning from Phoenix? I am just asking you whether you recall your testimony. If you don't, say so. A. I don't know.

Q I will ask you, Mr. Bolton, whether or not in this other trial you made any reference of any kind to having any talk in Bensenville, in Elmer Farmer's Tavern or elsewhere in that town, with Fred Barker and Doc Barker and Harry Sawyer?

A. No, I did not.

Q Was that another one of the items that had slipped your mind, Mr. Bolton? A. Yes. There are still a number that I have not been able to put in on account of legal questions.

Q Well now we are not discussing the legal phases of this case. I am asking you if that is one of the things that you overlooked? A. Yes.

Q Yes. You had known Elmer Farmer longer than you had any of the other defendants in this case? A. Yes.

Q And you had been in business with him for some time? A. Yes.

Q And were very close - is that right? A. Yes.

Q Now was it because of that close friendship with Elmer Farmer that you failed to testify in the other trial for fear it would implicate him? A. No.

Q That had nothing to do with that - is that right?

A. I knew he had already made a full confession.

MR. RENSCH: I move that be stricken as not responsive to the question, and stating a conclusion of this witness.

THE COURT: It may be stricken.

Q You say that the fact that you knew and were friendly to Elmer Farmer had nothing whatever to do with your having overlooked this conversation about which you now testify?

A. No, because Farmer was not present.

Q No, your answer is "no?"

THE COURT: Let him finish that answer.

MR. RENSCH: Well, he is going to state a conclusion.

THE COURT: No, he said because Farmer wasnot present.

MR. RENSCH: Well, I will be glad to go into that.

Q Was Elmer Farmer present? A. No.

Q Where was this talk that you now claim occurred in June?

A. At Elmer Farmer's Tavern.

Q At his Tavern? A. Yes.

Q Do you know where Elmer was? A. He had a lot of slot machines. He was probably out taking care of them.

Q At least you are quite sure that he was not there? A. Yes.

Q And you did not feel that the fact that the talk occurred in this tavern would in any way implicate him - is that right?

A. I did not think it would, no.

Q I will ask you whether or not at this other trial you made any reference to Freddie Barker or Doc Barker - by the way, which was it, Doc or Freddie? A. Freddie.

Q It was Freddie? A. Yes.

- Q Did you make any reference in this other trial to his having made the statement that he had a man in Detroit who would exchange the money? A. No, I did not.
- Q You did not? A. I had made that statement to the Federal agent, however.
- Q You say you had made that statement to the federal agent? A. Yes, I had.
- Q So your missing that was not because you overlooked it - is that right? A. That is right.
- Q Now that was due to some instructions you had had with reference to that situation, was it not? A. No instruction, no. I merely was not asked about it.
- Q But you had told the special agent about Freddie Barker telling you in Elmer's Tavern that he had a man in Detroit to exchange that money - is that right? A. I said I thought a man named Cash in Detroit exchanged the money.
- Q Did you tell him about this conversation in Elmer Farmer's Tavern in June? A. Yes.
- Q What is that agent's name please? What agent did you give that information to? A. Jack Brennan.
- Q He was the man that was on the stand here this morning - is that right? Well, you were not here. So you did tell Mr. Brennan about this conversation that you had with Freddie Barker in Elmer Farmer's Tavern? A. I told him I had a conversation with Freddie Barker and that I thought a man in Detroit named Cash handled the money.

Q Well now we will just save time here if you will just answer my questions. Read the question please.

(Question read by the reporter.)

A. I don't know that I told him it was at Elmer Farmer's Tavern, no.

Q Did you tell him you had a conversation? A. No.

Q Did you tell him Harry Sawyer was there? A. No.

Q You did not, so the fact that you did not testify about this conversation in the other trial was not the result of an oversight on your part was it? A. No, I was not asked.

Q So now you say the reason you did not tell us was because you were not asked?

MR. SULLIVAN: Do you say he was asked about it?

MR. RENSCH: I am asking the witness what his claim is.

THE COURT: Well, naturally he can only answer such questions as he is asked. I suppose that is necessarily true.

MR. RENSCH: He stated one reason, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, he said that he had imparted that information to somebody else and that the Government knew it, but he was not asked about it at the other trial.

MR. RENSCH: He said today that he did not testify to it because it was an oversight.

THE COURT: I don't think he so stated.

Q Well, did you not so state, that you did not tell about this, because it was an oversight?

THE COURT: Do you mean at the other trial?

MR. RENSCH: Right now, today, in your Honor's presence.

- Q (Continued) Did you not so state? A. I don't recall whether I did or not.
- Q You don't recall whether you so stated or not? A. No.
- Q Now you say that Barker at that time told you if you wanted the remaining \$2,000.00 that you had coming - then I take it he was talking about your share of the kidnapping money - is that right? A. Yes.
- Q That if you wanted it, he would pay you off in Bremer ransom notes? A. Yes.
- Q But you told him you would prefer to wait until it had been exchanged? A. Yes.
- Q And I believe you testified that later on, along about the 16th or 17th, you met Freddie Barker and Alvin Karpis at 95th and Western, and that it was pursuant to a call from Elmer Farmer, and that at that place they gave you two \$1,000.00 notes? A. Yes.
- Q Is that right? A. Yes.
- Q And you testified that you made a very careful examination of those notes? A. I did, yes.
- Q Where did you make this examination, Mr. Bolton?
- A. I made it before I changed the bills.
- Q Before you changed the bills. By the way, where did you change those bills? A. One of them was changed at the bank in Elmhurst, Illinois, and the other at the Mills Formulating Company.

Q Now if you will please tell us where you made the examination.

A. I made the examination later. I had the bills for several days.

Q Well, do you mean you sat at a desk and spread the bills before you and looked at them carefully? A. I looked at them pretty carefully because I had never had any \$1,000 bills before.

Q They were new to you too, were they? A. Yes.

Q And you say that there was something on the bill that indicated that they were drawn on the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank - is that right? A. Yes.

Q Now will you tell us, Mr. Bolton if you can recall, what it was on those bills that called to your attention that they were drawn on the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank?

A. There was a small circle in one corner of the bill with the "Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia."

Q A small circle. Can you tell me about the size of the circle that you refer to? A. About the size of a nickel.

Q And what did it say in that circle? A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia, and there was a number, but I don't recall the number.

Q Was the printing of the number larger or smaller than the printing of the words "Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta?"

A. It was larger.

Q The figure was the larger of the two? A. Yes.

Q What would you say about the printing of the words, "Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta." Were they in large or small print?

A. Small print.

Q Small print. At the time you had those bills, Mr. Bolton, you did not attach any particular significance to the particular Federal Reserve District on which that bill was drawn, did you? A. Yes, I did.

Q You at that time felt that it was important for you to ascertain and remember the Federal Reserve Bank upon which the bills were drawn - is that right? A. I did, because I knew the money came from Cuba.

Q You say you did because you knew the money had come from Cuba? A. Yes.

Q And you wanted to check up on that money and be sure as to whether or not it came from Cuba - is that right?

A. I was afraid that by exchanging a Federal Reserve note on the Federal Reserve of Chicago it might attract attention, for such a large bill.

Q What I am asking you, you say you heard that they came from Cuba? A. Yes.

Q And that you verified that by your examination, did you?

A. I did not verify it. Freddie Barker told me they came from Cuba.

Q Did you verify it by examining the notes? A. I verified that they were on the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank.

Q Well, wasn't that for the purpose of verifying what Barker had told you? Didn't you just testify that the reason you looked to see upon what Federal Reserve Bank they were drawn

was so you could see if they had come from Cuba, because you had heard that they had come from Cuba - is that right?

A. No.

MR. SULLIVAN: There is no such testimony in the record.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

Q Well, what was your purpose in making this examination of those bills? Tell me then. A. I was rather curious about a \$1,000.00 bill in the first place, and I thought that if I presented a \$1,000.00 bill on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta in Chicago I might be asked to identify myself to exchange it.

Q Was that why you examined the bill? A. Yes.

Q To see if it was drawn on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta - is that correct? A. I looked at it to see what Federal Reserve Bank it was drawn on.

Q And your purpose was, if you found it was drawn on the Atlanta Bank, that you would pass it some place out of Chicago - is that right? A. No, I thought I would get somebody to pass it, that would not be questioned about it.

Q If you found it was drawn on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta - is that right? A. Not necessarily, no.

Q Well, what were you looking for when you made that examination? A. I was merely curious about a \$1,000.00 bill. I looked it over carefully.

Q So it was curiosity - that was the only reason - is that your

testimony? A. Yes.

Q When was it you first recalled that those two notes were drawn on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta?

A. The first time I took them out of my pocket.

Q I am not asking you about that. Since your arrest in this case, when did you first recall that?

A. Well, I knew it all the time.

Q You knew it all the time? A. Yes.

Q Let me ask you - when did you first tell this to the agents of the Department of Justice? A. Last week I believe it was.

Q Last week? A. Yes.

Q And it was not until last week that you made that disclosure - is that right? A. That is right.

Q And to whom did you make that disclosure? A. To Mr. Sullivan.

Q Special Agent Sullivan? A. United States Attorney Sullivan.

Q United States Attorney Sullivan? A. Yes.

Q Now will you state, Mr. Bolton, if this was in your mind continuously from the time you got those bills, why it was not until last week that you made that disclosure?

A. I was not asked about it. I did not think it was important.

Q So when you were sitting over there trying to recall other and different things that would be important, you did not consider that important enough to make a note of it?

A. Not at that time.

Q Not at that time? A. No.

Q You say that you heard Harry Sawyer called Sea Lion frequently?

A. Yes.

Q How many times in your life have you seen Harry Sawyer altogether? A. I think five times, four or five times.

Q And on how many of those times did you hear him called Sea Lion? A. I never heard him called Sea Lion at all.

Q You never heard him called Sea Lion? A. No, not at that time, not in his presence.

Q So when you say that you heard him referred to as Sea Lion, you are testifying with reference to what somebody else has told you?

A. Willie Harrison always referred to him as Sea Lion.

Q Willie Harrison always referred to him as Sea Lion? A. Yes.

Q But you never heard any person at any time address Harry Sawyer as Sea Lion? A. No.

MR. RENSCH: I move to strike out the testimony that he was known as Sea Lion as based on hearsay.

MR. SULLIVAN: I object to it on the ground that the testimony was elicited by counsel.

THE COURT: Motion denied.

MR. RENSCH: In view of the response that he knew it as the result of hearsay, I would like to find out the source of the information.

MR. HEISEY: He says that Willie Harrison in his presence called Mr. Sawyer Sea Lion.

THE COURT: Oh no, Mr. Heisey. (To witness) Did you ever hear Mr. Harrison or anyone call Mr. Sawyer Sea Lion in

Mr. Sawyer's presence?

THE WITNESS: No, I evidently misunderstood the question.

MR. RENSCH: I move to strike out the testimony that he was known as Sea Lion, on direct, as based wholly on hearsay.

THE COURT: He said he was known to him as Sea Lion, and I suppose if it was true that if Harrison always referred to him as Sea Lion, it was the truth, wasn't it? I may know you by a nickname, but I may never have heard it in your presence, but if I heard others refer to you by that nickname, isn't it all right for me to say that you are known by that nickname?

MR. RENSCH: Well, it is based on hearsay.

THE COURT: Well, of course, it is, but that doesn't make any difference in this situation.

MR. RENSCH: Well, I don't suppose it is of sufficient importance to argue it.

Q Now, Mr. Bolton, if you remained in Chicago for three weeks after returning from Bensenville, and if you then went to Bensenville, when if at any time did you go to Appleton?

A. I went to Appleton around the first of July.

Q Around the first of July, and how long did you stay at Appleton? A. I stayed at Appleton until sometime in October or November, the latter part of October.

Q And from July until October or November, did you leave Appleton? A. Yes.

Q You did? A. Yes.

- Q How many times? A. I think about two or three times.
- Q And when were those two or three times?
A. I left once on the 10th of September.
- Q What other times? A. I left on the 16th or 17th of September, and I was down in Chicago a couple of times during July or August.
- Q Now this meeting about which you have testified, as the result of a telephone call between yourself and Elmer Farmer, at which you received those two \$1,000.00 notes, you did not testify with reference to that conversation at the other trial, did you, Byron? A. No.
- Q Now is that one of the things you had overlooked or one of the things that you had told the Government agents before the trial? A. That was one of the things I had overlooked.
- Q That was one of the things you had overlooked? A. Yes.
- Q You are quite sure about that, are you? A. Yes.
- Q And then you testify here that you saw Doc Barker and Harrison in Chicago on Surf Street in November, is that right?
A. Yes.
- Q Did you testify with reference to that meeting at the other trial in May 1935? A. I testified that I met Willie Harrison in Bensenville, and he took me to Doc Barker's apartment.
- Q Did you testify that after you met Harrison in Bensenville, that he took you to Doc Barker's apartment? A. Yes.
- Q And that is the same meeting that you refer to as having

been on Surf Street, in your testimony today - is that right?

A. It was either on Surf Street or Pine Grove Avenue. They had two apartments over there.

Q Now you did have this meeting between yourself and Doc Barker and Willie Harrison in mind, did you, during your testimony at the previous trial - is that right? A. Yes.

Q And you did at that time have in mind that Willie Harrison packed a bag and left for Detroit? Did you have that in mind when you testified before? A. Yes.

Q You did not testify with reference to that, did you?

A. I was not asked to testify to it.

Q Had you disclosed to the agents of the Government, that trip that Willie Harrison made, before that trial?

A. I had disclosed it to Mr. Brennan, yes.

Q So your failure to testify to that was not an oversight of yours, was it? A. No.

Q That was pursuant to some instructions you had had regarding that? A. No instruction. I just was not asked.

Q And I suppose you had a general instruction not to answer questions unless you were asked? A. I understood generally that I would not have to answer unless I was asked.

Q Well, you were told that, weren't you, that you should not make statements except in answer to questions? You were told not to answer questions or make statements except in answer to questions? A. No, I was not told that.

Q Were you told that before this trial, Mr. Bolton? A. No.

Q Not to volunteer anything until you were asked?

A. No, I was not.

Q You have gone over this testimony with persons connected with the Government, have you not? A. Yes, I have answered every question, they have asked me to the best of my ability.

Q Do you remember the telephone number that Freddie Barker, or rather, that Doc Barker gave to Willie Harrison when he left for Detroit? A. No, I do not.

Q You say that about December 20th, you and Willie Harrison went down to Florida - is that right? A. Yes.

Q And you left from what place, from Chicago? A. Yes, from Chicago.

Q Did you travel directly to St. Petersburg? A. Yes.

Q By train? A. By automobile.

Q By automobile. What luggage did you have with you? A. I had one suitcase.

Q And do you recall what luggage Harrison had? A. He had one suitcase also.

Q Did you occupy a state room together? A. We went in an automobile.

Q Oh, you went in an automobile. When you stopped at night, did you stop at hotels and sleep? A. Yes.

Q Have a room together? A. Yes.

Q I suppose that Willie Harrison's suitcase contained the ordinary traveling accessories that a person traveling has, linens and toilet articles - is that right? A. That is right.

- Q In whose automobile did you travel? A. My own.
- Q In your own car? A. Yes.
- Q And how long had you owned that car? A. About six weeks or two months.
- Q Did you get that car from Doc Barker? A. No, I bought it.
- Q You bought it. Had you and Willie Harrison been living together in Chicago before you left for St. Petersburg?
- A. At times, yes.
- Q And had you seen Willie Harrison frequently before the time of your departure for St. Petersburg? A. Yes.
- Q Every day? A. No.
- Q Every other day? A. I don't know just how often. He lived in one apartment, and I lived in another one.
- Q In the same building? A. No.
- Q How far from your apartment was Harrison's apartment?
- A. Just a distance of eight or ten blocks I guess.
- Q Did you talk with him frequently? A. Yes.
- Q Each day? A. Each day that I saw him.
- Q Did you telephone him often and talk to him about going?
- A. I had no telephone, no.
- Q How long had Willie been living in the apartment about ten blocks from yours before going to St. Petersburg?
- A. I don't know.
- Q Well, how long did you know he had been there?
- A. Well, he had been there since I had come back from Appleton in November sometime.

Q He had been there since you had come back from Appleton in November sometime? A. Yes.

Q And you know that to be a fact? A. Yes.

(Afternoon Recess.)

Q Now, Mr. Bolton, you say that before you went to Florida with Willie Harrison you each had an apartment in Chicago about ten blocks apart? Is that right? A. Yes.

Q After you had seen Willie Harrison at Bensenville, did you go to live with Willie Harrison?

A. I went to live with Slim, with Russell Gibson.

Q I am asking you, did you go to live with Willie Harrison?

A. Yes.

Q What? A. Yes. We were staying in the same apartment for a couple of days.

Q And for how long a time did you live with Willie Harrison?

A. I don't recall exactly.

Q Well, give us your best judgment of the time. A. I would say it was probably six weeks.

Q That you lived right with Willie Harrison for about six weeks?

A. Not right with Willie Harrison, no.

Q Well, what do you mean? A. I stayed at one apartment part of the time, and at another one part of the time.

Q Well, did you at any time stay with Harrison, live with Harrison? A. Yes.

Q And for how long a time did you live with him? A. I don't recall just how long - probably two or three weeks maybe.

- Q Two or three weeks? A. Yes.
- Q When was that? A. That was when I first came from Appleton.
- Q In what month? A. November.
- Q November - what part of the month of November if you know?
- A. It was around the first of November.
- Q Around the first of November. That was in 1934, was it?
- A. Yes.
- Q And you lived with him then continuously for about three weeks before you got an apartment of your own - is that your testimony? A. I had an apartment of my own.
- Q Well, did you later get an apartment of your own, at the end of the three weeks?
- A. Yes, I had an apartment for a few days.
- Q For a few days. Prior to meeting Harrison in Bensenville, where had you been living? A. In Appleton, Wisconsin.
- Q Did Harrison ask you if you had any place to live in Chicago?
- A. Yes.
- Q And you told him that you did not? A. Yes.
- Q He asked you to come and live with him - is that right?
- A. Yes.
- Q And you did? A. Yes.
- Q And you lived with him for about three weeks? A. Yes.
- Q Well now, with what person did you have an understanding as to what you were to get for your share in the proceeds of the Bremer kidnapping? A. I had no understanding.
- Q You had no understanding with any person? A. Not until after

Mr. Bremer was released and the money was paid.

Q And you did have an understanding after he was released and the money paid? A. Ziegler told me that they had allowed me \$3,000.00, yes.

Q When was it that Ziegler told you that?

A. The day they cut up the money.

Q And what did you tell Ziegler when he told you that you were to get \$3,000.00? A. I told him that I would rather not take it.

Q You told him that you did not want it - is that right?

A. Yes.

Q But when you went to Aurora some two or three weeks after the first part of June, when you returned from Phoenix, you told them that you wanted your \$3,000.00 did you not?

A. Well, Ziegler had told me -

Q Answer the question. Did you tell them you wanted your \$3,000.00? A. Yes.

Q You did not say anything about wanting that money for Mrs. Ziegler, did you? A. Yes.

Q You did say that? A. I did say that, yes.

Q I will ask you, Mr. Bolton, whether or not at the previous trial, when you were on the stand on May 6th, 1935, you were asked this question, "Well now, what talk or conversation did you have with those people when you got into this house, Mr. Bolton?" Referring to the house in Aurora, and did you not answer, "I told them that I would like to get the \$3,000 that

they promised me, and they gave it to me." A. Yes.

Q Did you so testify? A. I did, yes.

Q So that at that time, so far as the men there were concerned, you were paid the amount that Ziegler had agreed to pay you - is that right? A. No, I told them that I would give part of it to Irene.

Q You did tell them that? A. Yes.

Q Did you testify on May 6, 1935, that you told anybody that you were going to give that money to Irene? A. I don't recall that I did. I don't know.

Q Was Freddie Barker in that house in Aurora? A. No.

Q He was not? A. No.

Q Then Freddie Barker told you at Edmer Farmer's Tavern in Bensenville in June that you could have the balance of the money that you had coming, or whatever words that he used, that you could have the balance of the money that you had coming? A. Yes.

Q And he offered you the \$2,000.00? A. Yes.

Q And at that time or previous to that time had you told Fred Barker what you had done with the \$3,000.00 you had previously received? A. I told - I had not told Fred Barker. I told Doc Barker.

Q The question is, had you told Fred Barker? A. No, I had not seen him.

Q Did you tell him when he offered you this \$2,000.00, that you had received \$3,000.00? A. No.

Q You did not. You say that you had told Doc Barker about what you had done with the \$3,000.00 you had first received?

A. I told him what I was going to do with it.

Q That is you told him that \$3,000.00 you were going to give to Irene Goetz? A. Yes.

Q Now in connection with the trial of the other case when you were on the stand on May 6th, did you not by your testimony, Mr. Bolton, intend to convey to the Court and to the Jury that the \$3,000.00 that you received at Aurora, was all the money that you received for your part in this kidnapping?

A. No, I did not.

Q You did not so intend the Court and jury to understand at that time? A. No, I did not.

Q Is that right? A. Yes.

Q Did you make any reference to your having ever received the additional \$2,000.00? A. No, I did not.

Q You did not. Was that through oversight or because you were not asked? A. I am afraid I did not realize how much evidence it took to convict a man.

MR. RENSCH: I move that that be stricken as not responsive.

THE COURT: Yes, it may be stricken.

Q The question is, was that an oversight?

A. It possibly was, yes.

Q Were you particularly concerned at that trial about convicting anyone, Mr. Bolton? A. Yes.

Q You were, and whom were you particularly interested in convicting at that other trial?

A. I merely told what I knew about it.

Q You said you were interested in convicting someone. Who - what person were you interested in convicting?

A. Everyone that was guilty.

Q Everyone that was guilty. You are interested in this case, Mr. Bolton, in convicting the people who are on trial, are you?

A. The ones that I know are guilty, yes.

Q You are interested in securing their convictions - is that right?

A. Yes.

Q Have you discussed with the representatives of the Government the interest that you have in securing convictions in these cases?

A. No.

Q What is your answer?

A. No.

Q Mr. Bolton, you recall having talked with me about some of the matters in this case in July and August of last year, do you not?

A. I do, yes.

Q Are you willing to testify to the things that you told me at that time?

A. I am, yes.

Q And I assume that you are willing to truthfully answer questions in regard to that matter, are you?

A. I am, yes.

Q Now, Mr. Bolton, what is the date of your arrest in this case?

A. January 8th.

Q Of what year please?

A. 1934.

Q And where were you arrested?

THE COURT: You mean 1935 I take it?

MR. RENSCH: 1935 it was.

THE WITNESS: Yes, 1935.

Q And where were you arrested? A. I was arrested on Pine Grove Avenue in Chicago.

Q And since that day you have continuously been in custody of the United States - is that right? A. I have, yes.

Q And subsequent to that date you came into court and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiracy to kidnap Edward Bremer, did you not? A. Yes.

Q As yet sentence has not been pronounced upon you, has it, Mr. Bolton? A. No.

Q On what date did you enter your plea of guilty? A. I don't recall. It was the first day of the trial, whenever that opened.

Q Sometime in April or May 1935 - is that right? A. Yes.

MR. HEISEY: That would be April 15th, Mr. Rensch.

Q Now, Mr. Bolton, you are a World War Veteran, are you not? A. Yes.

Q And you were disabled in connection with your service in the World War - is that right? A. That is right.

Q And for a long period of time after the war you received disability compensation from the Government - is that correct? A. I did, yes.

Q Until what time did you receive that compensation? A. Until sometime in 1929.

Q In 1929. At that time those compensation payments ceased, did they not? A. Yes.

Q Since your arrest have you again commenced receiving compensation payments from the Government?

A. My disability is still the same, yes.

Q Answer my question please. You are receiving compensation allowances from the Government at this time are you not?

A. I am, yes.

Q What is the amount of that compensation, please?

A. \$41.00 a month for myself, and \$33.75 for my wife.

Q When did you commence receiving this compensation again?

A. I don't recall. I made application for it shortly after my arrest.

Q And the payments commenced shortly thereafter? A. The payments commenced after I had been examined by Government doctors. Sometime in February or March I believe it was.

Q Have you also made a claim for the back compensation which you claim was owing to you from 1929 until the time that you commenced receiving your compensation allowance again?

A. I did make a claim and it was denied.

Q The claim was denied? A. Yes.

Q Now was any comment made to you by any representative of the Government that if you would testify in this case you would receive back compensation aggregating approximately between \$6,000.00 and \$8,000.00? Did you receive such a representation from some representative of the Government? A. I was

told that if I would apply for my compensation, if it was possible, if it was legal, I would receive it.

Q And you were assured of the assistance of the person who told you that, weren't you, Mr. Bolton? A. He told me that he would take it up with the Veterans Bureau.

Q Let me ask you this - you are still suffering from a severe disability, are you not? A. Yes.

Q I believe you have - would you care to state the disease you are suffering from, Mr. Bolton? A. I don't mind.

Q It is tuberculosis, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q And you do not expect to live more than a very short time - am I right about that?

A. I don't know. I hope to, for some time.

Q You have a wife and two children, have you not? A. I have, yes.

Q Were you told in connection with your testimony in this case that it was ^{your} duty to consider your wife and your two children in connection with this matter of your testimony?

A. No, I was not.

Q You were never told that? A. No.

Q Are you considering them? A. Am I considering them?

Q Yes. A. Naturally I would consider my wife and children.

Q Do you hope by your testimony here to aid your wife and your children? A. I hope the Government will be a little less severe with a man who tells the truth, yes.

Q And you also - will you answer my question - do you hope to aid your wife and your children as a result of your testimony

here? A. I don't see how I can.

Q You don't see how you can? A. No.

Q You have no hope that your testimony will result in the Government's assisting you by having restored to you some \$6,000.00 or \$8,000.00 in back compensation?

A. No, I have no hope of that.

Q You entertain no such hope? A. None whatever.

Q You had entertained such a hope until some time ago, hadn't you? A. I thought it was possible my claim might be allowed if it was legal to do so.

Q And you had hoped as the result of your testimony in these two cases, that your claim would be allowed - is that correct?

A. Not as the result of my testimony, no.

Q Did the matter of that compensation have anything to do with your interest in seeing that certain persons were convicted in this case? A. No, it did not.

Q It did not. That interest that you have is just simply a desire that right be done - is that right?

A. That is the greater part of it, yes.

MR. HEISEY: What was that answer?

MR. RENSCH: "That is the greater part of it," he said.

Q How old are your two children, Mr. Bolton? A. 13 and 15.

Q I believe you stated that as a result of your testimony here, that you hope the court will be more lenient to you than if you had not given your testimony - is that correct?

A. I hope if I tell the truth I will not be dealt with as severely as a man who causes all the expense and trouble of a trial.

Q Your idea is that a man when he is charged with a crime should not put the Government to that expense - is that right?

A. If he is guilty I don't think he should, no.

Q Well, do you undertake to determine that question for every individual that you know that is arrested? Do you constitute yourself a judge and jury to do that? A. No, I do not.

Q Are you here now in other words, to testify what the fact is, or are you here to testify someone into prison that you believe is guilty of something? A. I am here to testify against men who I know are guilty, and to tell what I know about them.

Q I just want to ask you this; is this policy that you now pronounce with reference to testifying against persons that you say you know are guilty of committing a crime, is that a policy that you have adopted since your arrest in this case, or has that always been your policy?

A. At heart it has always been.

Q It has always been your policy? A. It has been my feeling, yes.

Q Had you ever testified in court before you testified on May 6th? A. No, I had not.

Q In other words, you have never had cognizance of any other situation wherein some crime was committed, that you know of - is that right? A. Yes, I have.

Q You have had cognizance of other crimes, have you not?

A. Yes, I have.

Q But you did not follow your policy of going in and testifying against the persons that committed those crimes - is that right? A. It would not be healthy, no.

Q No. By the way, Mr. Bolton, are you commonly known or is your nickname Machine Gun Bolton? A. Not until Mr. DeCoursey gave it to me, no.

Q You had never been known as Machine Gun Bolton until that time - is that right? A. Not by anyone but Mr. DeCoursey.

Q Did you know Mr. Goetz, the man that you associated with in this case, by the nickname of shotgun Goetz? A. No, I did not.

Q You never heard that? A. I never did.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
(Continued)

By Mr. Hoffmann:

Q Mr. Bolton, how long have you known Elmer Farmer?

A. I became intimately acquainted with him about three or four years ago I guess.

Q And how long have you known - I show you Government's Exhibit 46 - that is the Elmer Farmer that you refer to?

A. Yes.

Q Did you know Edna Murray? A. No, I did not.

Q Do you know her now? A. No, I do not.

Q You know who she is don't you? A. Yes.

Q You know her by sight? A. No, I do not know her by sight.

Q You recall that she sat in this court room as a defendant at the last trial during your testimony, do you not?

A. That was the first time I had ever seen her, and I paid very little attention to the defendants.

Q I say, you know her by sight now, don't you? A. No, I would not know her by sight now I don't believe.

Q Have you seen her since that time? A. No.

Q Have you seen a picture of her? A. No.

Q At no time? A. I have seen pictures of her, yes.

Q Did you identify -- A. Not since that time.

Q Did you identify her picture? A. No.

Q Did you ever see her with Volney Davis? A. No, I did not.

Q You were not of course in the court room last week during her testimony? A. No, I was not.

Q Has the Government related to you her testimony?

A. I saw it in the newspapers.

Q Did you read it? A. Yes.

Q You did read it? A. Yes, I read it.

Q Do I understand that the first time you ever handled a \$1,000 bill was approximately September 17, 1934 at 95th and Western Avenue, Chicago? A. No, the first time was in Aurora.

Q Didn't you testify here a little while ago that one of the reasons that you paid particular attention to the two \$1,000 bills that you claim you received from Freddie Barker at 95th and Western Avenue, Chicago, was because it was the first time you had had possession of one? A. I believe I said it

was one of the first times - one of the first ones I had had.

Q And did you also say that it was because of that fact and because of the fact that you knew or claimed to know by virtue of something that you claim Freddie Barker told to you or that Doc Barker told to you about Cuba, that you noted the Ninth Federal Reserve District emblem on the bill?

A. I did not notice the Ninth District.

Q I mean the Atlanta, the Sixth? A. Yes.

Q Now how much money did you receive, if you received any at any house in Aurora? A. \$3,000.00.

Q \$3,000.00? A. Yes.

Q You claim now, in answer to Mr. Rensch's question as I understood, that you told those men that you wanted that money as your share, or as Irene's share - by the way, Irene is Mrs. Ziegler is she? A. Yes.

Q Now what was it you told those men? A. I told Volney Davis in Hammond that I wanted to get some money for Irene, and when I went up to the house they gave me \$3000.00.

Q In what form, what denominations? A. Twenty \$100.00 bills, and one \$1,000.00 bill.

Q So you did on that occasion receive one \$1,000.00 bill at least? A. Yes.

Q Now will you tell us what Federal Reserve District that bill was on? A. On the Federal Reserve District of Chicago.

Q And how did you happen to note that? A. Because that was the first one I had ever had.

- Q Well, how did you happen to note the Federal Reserve District that issued that note? A. Because I looked at it.
- Q For what reason? A. For the reason that any man would look at it if he were handed a \$1,000.00 bill for the first time.
- Q Was it solely because you handled a \$1,000.00 bill for the first time that you noticed the Federal Reserve District noted on that bill? A. Yes, I looked at it particularly.
- Q You do not claim, do you, that at that time you had ever heard anything about Cuba? A. Not at that time, no.
- Q Or had you? A. No, I had not.
- Q So it was only because it was the first time you ever handled a \$1,000.00 bill? A. Yes.
- Q As a matter of fact you have been a gambler all your life, haven't you, most of your life?
- A. A good part of the time, yes.
- Q And you have engaged in many large sized gambling transactions, haven't you? A. No, not large.
- Q You have had numerous slot machines with Elmer Farmer?
- A. Yes.
- Q You had many \$1,000.00 bills, didn't you?
- A. You don't get \$1,000.00 bills in slot machines.
- Q I don't suppose you get any currency in slot machines. Have you had any \$1,000 bills as the result of any gambling transactions? A. No.
- Q Do you know the address of the house in Aurora that you claim

you went to? A. No, I do not.

Q As a matter of fact it was 415 Fox Street, was it not?

A. I don't know the address of the house at all.

Q You mean to say you have never been back to that house?

A. Never been back there, no.

Q Haven't the agents taken you there? A. No.

Q Haven't the agents had you identify that house? A. No.

Q It was the testimony of Edna Murray, as perhaps you became acquainted with it from reading in the newspapers, that she and Volney Davis under the name of Hanson and wife were living at 415 Fox Street in Aurora in April 1934? A. Yes.

Q And that you came to that house with Elmer Farmer. Did you read that in the paper? A. Yes, I did.

Q Was that true? A. No, it is not true.

Q That is not true? A. That is not true.

Q So Edna Murray was mistaken about that?

A. Edna Murray does not know me.

Q And when she picked Government's Exhibit 45 out of this group of pictures, did she select your picture or not?

A. I don't know.

Q Well, is that your picture? A. That is my picture, yes.

Q And that is what you looked like at the time of your arrest, isn't it? A. I don't believe so.

Q Well, it was taken when you were arrested? A. Yes, but I know I didn't look like that before my arrest.

Q Did the photographer flatter you? A. I am afraid he did not.

Q He did not do you justice - is that true? A. I don't think so.

Q Well, you would have no trouble in identifying this as a picture of yourself, whether it is a good or a poor likeness, would you? A. I do not usually go around in this kind of clothes.

Q But you did have this kind of clothes on at that time?

A. Yes.

Q And bearing that in mind, you would have no trouble in picking that out as a picture of yourself, would you? A. No, but I know myself a little better than Edna Murray I am sure.

Q Well, she picked that out as your picture. Wouldn't you pick it out as your picture? A. Yes, I would.

Q So when she picked that out as your picture, she had no way of knowing who you were, and you claim she never knew you?

A. To my knowledge she had never seen me.

Q Never seen you, and you say she was mistaken when she claims that you came to her house, that is, that you came to Volney Davis' house at 415 Fox Street sometime in April 1934?

A. She was mistaken, yes.

Q I take it you also read in the same newspaper, referring to her testimony during this trial last week, her statement to the effect that you came there carrying a suitcase?

A. I remember that, yes.

Q And that this suitcase contained money. Do you remember reading that in the paper? A. I remember reading that, yes.

Q Was she mistaken about that? A. She was mistaken, yes.

Q You did not carry a suitcase? A. I did not, no.

Q What? A. I was not there at her house.

Q Did you carry a suitcase? You were in some house in Aurora.

A. I was in a house in Aurora, yes, but not her house.

Q You told us you did not know what house it was?

A. I do not know what house it was, but I know it was Bill Weaver's house.

Q Well, how do you know Edna Murray was not there and you did not see her? A. I don't know that she was not there.

Q Well, you just told me she wasn't there, didn't you?

A. She was not to my knowledge.

Q Do you remember making a statement in the last trial about a girl being in the house?

A. Yes, I heard a girl in the house.

Q But when you went to the house in Aurora, during the month of April, 1934, you received as you claim \$3,000.00, twenty \$100.00 bills and one \$1,000.00 bill, there was a girl present in that house?

A. There was a woman present in the house, yes.

MR. HEISEY: May I interrupt a moment? I have Edna Murray's testimony here, and I would like to correct Mr. Hoffmann when he says that Edna Murray said that Mr. Bolton came there with a grip.

MR. HOFFMANN: I don't suppose this is the time to correct me. The witness said he read about that.

THE COURT: Suppose he did. I don't suppose these

newspaper reporters are always infallible.

MR. HEISEY: I have her testimony here word for word.

MR. HOFFMANN: Well, so do I, Mr. Heisey.

THE COURT: What do you want to say, Mr. Heisey?

MR. HEISEY: Edna Murray testified that this money was in a Gladstone bag that Doc Barker and Davis brought there. She did not say that Bolton brought it, and the record will so show.

MR. HOFFMANN: Maybe so, but this is what my notes show.

THE COURT: Well, your notes are no better than the newspaper notes.

MR. HOFFMANN: My original notes.

THE COURT: Well, if there is any particular dispute about it, we will have to resort to the record.

MR. HOFFMANN: Well, there is no dispute so far as I am concerned. If the Court will permit me to continue -

THE COURT: No. In view of the fact that there is a dispute between counsel as to what the testimony is, there is no way of clarifying it unless you want to refer back to the record. If you consider it important enough, the court reporter I assume is available.

MR. HOFFMANN: Well, that can be looked up tonight, and I will continue with something else meanwhile.

THE COURT: All right.

(Bunch of pictures handed to witness.)

Q Will you pick out the people that you claim you know?

A. This is Doc Barker.

Q That is Government's Exhibit 35. Government's Exhibit 48 is who? A. Mrs. Barker. I don't know this person.

Q You don't know Myrtle Eaton, Government's Exhibit 38?

A. No. I never saw Myrtle Eaton in my life.

Q So you did not see Myrtle Eaton at any house you claim you were in at Aurora, Illinois, did you? A. I did not, no.

Q This Government's Exhibit 50, purporting to be a picture of Edna Murray, you claim you can't identify? A. No, I can't.

Q You do not recognize her as the woman who sat in this court room as a defendant? A. No.

Q Can you tell by looking at it now? A. I paid no attention to the defendants in the other trial.

Q You paid no attention to the defendants in the other trial?

A. No, I did not.

Q But you did tell Mr. Rensch you were vitally interested in convicting some of them? A. I was concentrating my attention on the United States Attorney.

Q In the other trial? A. Yes.

Q Who is this, by the way? A. Willie Harrison.

Q When did you last see Mr. Harrison?

A. Sometime in January, 1935.

Q Where was that? A. On Surf Street, in Chicago.

Q Was that the time of your arrest? A. Shortly before, yes. I don't know this person.

- Q You don't know Paula Harmon? A. No. This is Fred Goetz, and I know George Ziegler, Harold Alderton, Elmer Farmer, Volney Davis, Delores Delaney.
- Q Do you know Delores Delaney? A. I met her, yes. This is Fred Barker, Alvin or Ray Karpis, Harry Campbell. I don't know this person.
- Q You don't know Winona Burdette? A. No. I know this one.
- Q That is your own picture? A. Yes.
- Q You recognize that? A. Yes, and this is Ma Barker.
- Q Ma Barker? A. Yes.
- Q I understood, in answer to a question by Mr. Rensch, that you at no time until after the ransom was paid, expected or anticipated to receive any reward or portion of the ransom?
- A. I did not, no.
- Q In other words, you did not enter into this kidnapping conspiracy with the expectation of being paid?
- A. I did not know that I was going to enter into it.
- Q Well, you knew it when you went, if you did go, to Alderton's house in Bensenville? A. Yes, I knew it then.
- Q Did you expect to be paid then? A. No, I did not.
- Q Did you know that you were becoming involved in a conspiracy by going there? A. Yes, I knew that I was.
- Q And knowing that, you went there as you claim without any expectation of pay or reward? A. I could not refuse to go.
- Q Well now, you say that when you came to Chicago the first time in January, I believe, 1934, you were advised by Ziegler or

Goetz as you knew him, upon your arrival there, of an alleged kidnapping plan? A. I was, yes.

Q And you were invited to participate? A. I was.

Q And had you engaged, prior to that time, in any criminal enterprises with Goetz?

MR. SULLIVAN: Objected to as not being a proper question on cross-examination.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

MR. O'SULLIVAN: He answered it "no."

THE WITNESS: I did not answer.

MR. SULLIVAN: The witness indicates that he did not answer.

Q Were you surprised when he put that to you? A. No, I was not because I knew he was engaged in that kind of business.

Q And he was your close friend? A. Yes.

Q And had been for many years?

A. Yes, I knew him off and on for some time.

Q And you were his closest associate, were you not?

A. I was, yes.

Q Did you at that time express to him or tell him that you intended, rather than participate in the enterprise, returning to Phoenix, Arizona? A. I did, yes.

Q Why didn't you return that night? A. He told me that he would rather I would stay there until it was all over.

Q Why didn't you return that night to Phoenix? A. I didn't think it would be healthy.

- Q You didn't think it would be healthy? A. No.
- Q Well, you were out in Phoenix for your health, as I understand?
- A. Yes.
- Q Isn't that true? A. Yes, that is true.
- Q By the way, how many times did you go to a house in Aurora?
- A. Once.
- Q Just once? A. Yes.
- Q And do I understand that you went there with Volney Davis?
- A. Yes.
- Q Or did you meet him at the house? A. I went there with him.
- Q You were not alone then I take it? A. Yes.
- Q Did you drive? A. I went with Volney Davis.
- Q And did you drive? A. No. Volney Davis drove.
- Q Oh, you rode with him? A. Yes.
- Q And that was the only time you were in any house in Aurora?
- A. Yes.
- Q What is your right name? A. Byron Bolton.
- Q Monte Carter is an alias then? A. Yes.
- Q Mr. Bolton, you say you were in Miami? A. Yes.
- Q Did you visit Karpis in Miami? A. No, I did not. I didn't know that Karpis was in Miami.
- Q Were you in Miami in November 1934? A.No.
- Q In December? A. I was there in December, yes.
- Q Around Christmas time? A. I arrived on Christmas day.
- Q OnChristmas Day? A. Yes.
- Q And isn't it a fact that on Christmas day you called on Karpis

at his home? A. I did not, no.

MR. HOFFMANN: That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
(Continued)

By Mr. Rensch:

Q There is one matter I overlooked. Have you any trade or occupation? A. Yes, I did have. I am a golf professional.

Q A professional golfer. How long since you have worked at that profession? A. I have given quite a few golf instructions in the last few years.

Q You are also a professional gambler, are you not?

A. I was, yes.

Q You were a professional gambler? A. Yes.

Q And isn't it a fact that the only work you have done outside of your occupations with Mr. Goetz, during the past ten years or so, are gambling and following in your capacity as a professional golfer? A. No. I was in the garage business for some time in Springfield, Illinois.

Q When was that? A. I started in 1925, and sold out I believe in the latter part of 1927.

Q Was Goetz interested with you in that business?

A. No, I didn't even know him.

Q Was he interested in it? A. I didn't know him at that time. I later went to work at a garage in Chicago on West 23rd Street.

Q Now long did you work there? A. I worked there for six or

seven months I guess until the place was sold.

Q I take it this nickname Monte you acquired in connection with gambling? That is a gambling term, isn't it, three-card Monte? A. No, it is not.

Q You have never heard of three-card Monte?

A. Yes, I have heard of it.

Q That wasn't the beginning of the nickname?

A. No, it is not.

Q Do you know the beginning of that name Monte? A. No.

Q Did it have anything to do with Monte Carlo? A. No.

Q It was just simply a nickname you picked up - is that right?

A. Yes.

MR. RENSCH: That is all.

MR. JENNINGS: Just one or two questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
(Continued)

By Mr. Jennings:

Q Mr. Bolton, you testified about a conversation between Doc Barker and Willie Harrison I believe in Chicago. That is right, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q And when was that conversation?

A. That was sometime in November.

Q Well, is that as definite as you can make it?

A. I can't recall the exact date of that conversation.

Q Was it the first part or the last part of November?

A. I believe it was around the first part of November.

Q That is as definite as you can make it - around the first part of November? A. Yes, I can't make it any more definite.

Q Now you testified on May 6, 1935, at the other trial, about this meeting didn't you, of Doc Barker and Willie Harrison on Surf Street and about you being there? A. Yes.

Q Did you in the other trial say anything about Doc Barker telling Willie Harrison that Cash wanted to see him? A. No, I did not. I was not asked.

Q Did you say anything in the other trial about one of them giving the other a telephone number? A. No, I did not.

Q Well, did you forget that? A. I had told it to the federal agents. I was not asked the question.

Q Then the reason for not telling it is that you were not asked the question? A. That is right.

Q You were asked though, were you not, to tell what occurred there, in the other trial? A. I was asked quite a lot of questions, and I answered all of them to the best of my ability.

Q Now will you answer that? Were you not asked at the other trial to tell what occurred there at this place on Surf Street? A. Yes, I was asked to tell what occurred as near as I could recall it.

Q And when you were asked that, didn't you understand that you were to tell about this conversation between Doc and Willie Harrison? A. I did not think that would have a great deal of bearing in Doc Barker's trial.

Q I am not asking you for your judgment as to the bearing

of your testimony. I am asking if you did not understand that by being asked what occurred there, you were expecting to tell about this conversation?

A. I did tell as near as I could recall.

Q Then is the reason that you did not tell it, that you forgot it? Was that the reason? A. I did tell the Federal agents about it.

Q Will you please answer it. Did you forget it? Is that the reason you did not tell it in the other trial? A. The question was not asked me. I could not tell it without being asked.

Q You were asked to tell what occurred there, were you not? A. I think I was.

Q And that occurred there, didn't it? A. Yes, that occurred there.

Q Then why didn't you tell it? A. Because I probably said, "Yes" in answer to the question that was asked me, by the prosecutor.

Q Were you and Harrison together all the time in Florida? A. No.

Q What part of the time were you together? A. I was with my wife and family at the beach every day, and Harrison, I don't know where he was.

Q Well, did you see much of him? A. He stayed at the same hotel.

Q You saw him at night? A. Yes, I saw him at night.

Q When he came in? A. Yes.

Q Did you return to Chicago with Harrison? A. Yes.

Q What hotel did you stop at in Miami?

A. I can't recall the name of it now.

Q How long ago was that? A. That was at Christmas, 1934.

Q And you can't remember the name of that hotel from Christmas 1934 to this time? A. No, I can't recall it now.

Q How long did you stay there? A. I stayed there from - I registered there Christmas Day and stayed until the first of January, I believe, the first or second.

Q Well, was it the El Comodore? A. No, it was not.

MR. JENNINGS: That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
(Continued)

By Mr. Boffmann:

Q You say you were arrested on January 8th? A. Yes.

Q Did you not at the last trial testify that you returned to Chicago from Florida on the 5th of January? A. Yes, I left about that time. I left Florida on the 2nd or 3rd.

Q And you also testified that Harrison returned with you from Florida to Chicago? A. Yes.

Q And you saw him in Chicago after your return? A. Yes.

Q And did you live with him at that time? A. No, he was living in one apartment and I was living in the other.

Q You were living where then?

A. I was living with Russell Gibson.

Q Slim Gibson you mean? A. Yes.

Q That is the man who was killed? A. Yes.

Q And when was he killed? A. January 8th.

Q The day of your arrest? A. Yes.

Q And were you in the same apartment with him that day?

A. I was, yes.

Q Where was Willie Harrison's apartment with respect to yours?

A. On Jefferson Street, about ten blocks away I guess it was.

Q Did you see Willie Harrison on January 8th? A. No.

Q When had you last seen him?

A. Three or four days before that.

Q Well you returned on January 4th or 5th. Did you see him at any time after your return to Chicago? A. Yes.

Q Where? A. On Surf Street, around Pine Grove Avenue.

Q What place on Surf Street?

A. On Pine Grove Avenue I said.

Q Oh you said on Surf Street and Pine Grove Avenue?

A. I saw him on Pine Grove Avenue.

Q Did you see him on Surf Street? A. No, I did not.

Q Where did you see him on Pine Grove Avenue?

A. At Slim Gibson's apartment. His wife was living there.

Q Whose wife was living there? A. Willie Harrison's.

Q And this was when - fix the date if you can. A. I can't.

Q Was it the day you were arrested?

A. No, it was not the day I was arrested.

Q The day before?

A. It was probably three or four days before.

Q Well you say you returned on January 4th or 5th?

A. Well, it would be between the 4th and 8th that I saw him then.

Q That is as close as you can put it? A. Yes.

Q And you only saw him that one time? A. Yes.

Q Have you heard from him since?

A. No, I have not. I have been in jail ever since.

Q Did you see Willie Harrison or William Harrison every day or every night while you were in Miami? A. Yes.

Q Every day? A. I saw him every night.

Q Every night, at the hotel?

A. Yes, I had dinner with him almost every night.

Q What? A. I had dinner with him almost every night.

Q And after dinner did you remain in his company or he in your company? A. No, I remained in my wife's company. I don't know where he went.

Q But you did see him every day or almost every day at dinner time? A. Yes.

Q And you went to Chicago with him by car? A. Yes.

MR. HOFFMANN: That is all.

MR. SULLIVAN: That is all.

*** ** *

7-576-1327

KRM:TD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

MIAMI

April 13, 1937

BREKID ASCERTAIN FROM COMMISSIONER OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TALLAHASSEE, WHETHER
ORIGINALS OF FOLLOWING NOW ON FILE AT THAT POINT: COMBINATION APPLICATION
FOR DUPLICATE AND TRANSFER OF TITLE CERTIFICATE, APPLICATION NUMBER FIVE
THREE SIX SEVEN ONE, DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, IN THE NAME
OF DUKE RANDALL, EL COMODORO HOTEL, MIAMI, FLORIDA, SIGNED CHAS. BRONSON AND
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE, APPLICATION NUMBER NINE FIVE NAUGHT SIX ONE FIVE A,
BEARING APPLICATION NUMBER THREE SIX NINE NAUGHT ONE FIVE AND SIGNATURE OF
APPLICANT AS CHAS. M. BRONSON. ADVISE TODAY.

HOOVER

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&
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7-576-13928
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3:15 P M

Per *[Signature]*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

K. C. FILE NO. **7-37**

REPORT MADE AT Kansas City	DATE WHEN MADE 4-12-37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-7-37	REPORT MADE BY C. J. ENDRES wk
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEY, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, - FUGITIVE, I. O. #1232, ET AL.; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM;			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, HARBORING OF FUGITIVES, NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. Eva Hooper, Springfield, Missouri, refuses to give any information concerning the whereabouts of her niece, Lucille Ferris, wife of Milton Lett, as she is prejudiced against officers. She did state that she is not acquainted with Milton Lett.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent C. J. Endres, Kansas City, Missouri, dated 3-25-37.</p> <p>DETAILS: At Springfield, Missouri.</p> <p>Agent located Mrs. Eva Hooper at a rooming house located at 836 South National Boulevard, across the street from the campus of the State Teachers College. She immediately demanded that Agent inform her as to how her address was obtained. She was very hostile, stating that Bureau Agents and other peace officers have insulted her in the past and have caused her such anxiety that she has had nervous breakdowns; that Bureau Agents investigated her at St. Joseph, Missouri, by going to her neighbors and asking questions; that as a result the neighbors became suspicious of her; further, that at Lawrence, Kansas, the head of the Kansas State Highway Patrol made the statement that she was running a house of ill repute, whereas she was chaperoning a sorority house.</p> <p>Mrs. Hooper stated that she did not believe that she would give any information if she had same, but did state that she has</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 1 - Oklahoma City 1 - Cleveland 2 - Kansas City		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 7 576 13929 APR 14 1937 </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> APR 14 AM STAT. SECT. </div>	

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20 MAR 25 1965

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

not seen Milton Lett and does not know that he has a bad reputation or that he is a criminal. She further advised that, therefore, she would not give any information which would lead to the arrest of Milton Lett, not believing that he was a vicious character. She remarked that the Bureau will eventually locate Milton Lett, but, having a prejudice towards Agents because of their treatment, she would not cooperate in locating him.

Agent attempted to ascertain from Mrs. Hooper the circumstances and the manner in which Bureau Agents have mistreated her, but she would give no definite information concerning the Agents or the manner in which she was mistreated. She stated that she did not know the names of the Agents who have previously interrogated her.

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION

FROM
SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION

DATE 4 - 15 - 1937

TO: <u>Mr. Nathan</u>	<u>Mr. Potter</u>
<u>Mr. Schilder</u>	<u>Mr. Renneberger</u>
<u>Mr. Coffey</u>	<u>Mr. Russell</u>
<u>Mr. Singman</u>	<u>Mr. Syphers</u>
<u>Mr. Burgess</u>	<u>Mr. Upton</u>
<u>Mr. H. M. Clegg</u>	<u>Assembly</u>
<u>Mr. Fallon</u>	<u>Card Index</u>
<u>Mr. Feehan</u>	<u>Chief Clerk</u>
<u>Mr. M. C. Hoover</u>	<u>Files Section</u>
<u>Mrs. A. W. Kidd</u>	<u>Posting Section</u>
<u>Mr. Kleinkauf</u>	<u>Recording Section</u>
<u>Mr. Knowles</u>	<u>Technical Section</u>
<u>Miss Maiello</u>	<u>Typing Section</u>
<u>Mr. Murphy</u>	<u>Messenger</u>
<u>Mr. Peterson</u>	<u>Mr.</u>

7-576

Please file.

See Me _____
Please Handle _____
Make Index Cards _____

Syphers

G. J. ENGERT

Bill to **Fed. Bu. of Invest., U.S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.**

(Department or Establishment and Bureau or Service)

Salaries & Expenses

Fed. Bu. of Invest., U. S. Dept. of Justice, Wash., D.C.
(Appropriation chargeable)
(Issuing office)

GOVERNMENT BILL **J. Edgar Hoover, Director**
OF LADING
MEMORANDUM COPY

April 15, 1937
(Date issued)

Received from **Fed. Bu. of Invest., U.S. Dept. of Justice, Wash., D.C.**
(Consignor)

by the **Railway Express Company**
(Name of transportation company) the public property hereinafter described,
in apparent good order and condition (contents and value unknown), to be forwarded subject to conditions stated on the reverse hereof,

from **Washington, D. C.** to **Cleveland, Ohio**
(Shipping point) (Destination)

by the said company and connecting lines, there to be delivered in like good order and condition to **Mr. J. P. McFarland,**
Federal Bu. of Invest., U. S. Dept. of Justice, 1448 Standard Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
(Consignee)

via
(Route journey only when some substantial interest of the Government is subserved thereby)

MARKS	NUMBERS ON PACKAGES	NUMBER AND KIND OF PACKAGES	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES (Observe strictly carrier's freight classification. Avoid trade or technical names)	WEIGHTS*
Mr. J. P. McFarland, Federal Bu. of Invest. U. S. Dept. of Justice, 1448 Standard Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. B/D #J-84641		1	Human bones <i>#7-576</i>	52 pounds

Pick-up service at origin ☒ was ☐ not by the Government.

† Size car ordered _____ ft. Size car furnished _____ ft. Date furnished _____ Initials _____ Car No. _____

TARIFF AUTHORITY
(To be filled in by general office rendering account)

AUTHORITY FOR SHIPMENT

Railway Express Company

(Name of transportation company)

(Date)

Per

(Agent)

CERTIFICATE OF ISSUING OFFICER

(To be filled out when this bill of lading is issued for use by contractor in making shipment)

Contract No. _____, or Purchase Order No. _____, dated _____, 19____

(F. O. B. point named in contract)

(Issuing officer)

(CARRIER'S RIGHTS TO SHIPPING CHARGES NOT AFFECTED BY FACTS SET OUT IN THIS CERTIFICATE)

MEMORANDUM COPY

Delivery service at destination ☒ was ☐ not by the Government.

* Show also cubic measurement for shipments via ocean carrier in cases where required.
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

† Furnish this information in case of carload shipments only.
10-1879

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK CITY 4-12-37 645 PM

DIRECTOR

PHONE. BREKID. TURK BRENNAN HELD CAMDEN COUNTY JAIL UNDER ORDER
REMOVAL TO LEXINGTON KENTUCKY. WILL PROCEED FROM NEW YORK VIA NEWARK
TOMORROW SEVEN THIRTY AM TO CAMDEN NEW JERSEY AND INTERVIEW
BRENNAN AS TO POSSIBLE KNOWLEDGE BENSON W. GROVES.

CONNELLEY

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON CKS

M

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-13930	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 13 1937 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	ONE 16
CH. 1	FILE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Boardman.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Dawsey.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Joseph.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

Copied 4/12

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

404 NEW YORK BUILDING

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

APRIL 10, 1937

7-30

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

O BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is being made to the telephone call made by Mr. Kenneth McIntire of the Bureau to the St. Paul Office on this date relative to the identity of the Agent who produced in evidence during the second Bremer trial the card addressed to Mrs. Ryan, signed "Mr. Adams", which was delivered to Room 1004 and 1005 of the El Commodore Hotel, Miami, Florida.

A review of the narrative transcript prepared by the United States Attorney's Office, St. Paul, for the appeal in the case of United States versus Cassius McDonald, et al, reflects the testimony of Special Agent in Charge R. D. Brown of the Denver Office. This testimony, in brief, states that he visited Lake Weir near Oklawaha, Florida, on January 15, 1935, and there obtained this card, known as Government Exhibit 109. This card, according to the transcript, was found by Special Agent in Charge Brown shortly after noon on January 15, 1935, in a top drawer of a dresser in one of the rooms in the house where Kate and Fred Barker were found dead. Along with Exhibit 109 were also found Exhibits 110 to 115, inclusive. These exhibits relate to statements concerning rent, marked paid on rooms in the El Commodore Hotel, among which are Rooms 1004 and 1005.

It should be noted that the transcript is evidently in error in showing that Exhibit 109 was found on January 15, 1935, since the raid was not held until the morning of January 16, 1935.

RECORDED

&

INDEXED.

Very truly yours,

E. P. GUINANE,
Special Agent in Charge

EHW:rwm
Cc Cincinnati

7-576-13951
APR 14 1937
TAMM ONE

1130 Enquirer Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAC:GOC
#7-43

April 13, 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Re BREXID.

While in Steubenville, Ohio, on other official business, Special Agent J. A. Cimperman was advised by David Lyle of the Steubenville Police Department that Sheriff R. Bates had recently obtained information to the effect that Benson Groves stayed overnight at a hotel in Dillonvale, Ohio, around the middle of January, 1937.

Sheriff Robert Bates, Court House, Steubenville, Ohio, was subsequently contacted by Agent Cimperman and he advises that on January 11, 1937, the safe in the Glenn Hobins Store, Dillonvale, Ohio, was blown and burglarized. He stated that on the following day, January 12, 1937, while there investigating the case, he showed a photograph of Benson Groves along with other "safe-crackers" to a lady operating the local hotel and that this lady identified the photograph of Benson Groves as having stayed at their hotel on the night previous to the burglary. He also states that other individuals contacted by him, whose names he was unable to recall, partially identified the photographs of Carl Straka, Steubenville PD #161 and Ralph Straka, Steubenville PD #764, as being in that vicinity around that time and he was of the opinion that these two individuals were associating with Benson Groves at the present time and that they were all somewhere in that vicinity.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Agent Cimperman also made inquiries in Dillonvale, Ohio, and was advised by Mr. C. C. White, who formerly owned the local hotel there, that same has been closed for the past two months and that Mrs. Oletta Mayse, who formerly operated the hotel for him, is now running a Beauty Shop located in the Wheeling Bank and Trust Building, W. Va. He also states that he had nothing to do with the running of the hotel nor was he acquainted with the guests who stayed there and therefore was unable to make an identification.

7-576-13932	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 14 1937 P.M.	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

Agent Cimperman also contacted Mr. A. T. Powell, who formerly resided at the hotel, but he was unable to identify the photograph of Benson Groves as having been a guest at the hotel. He was also shown the photographs of the Straka brothers and he advises that he knows both these men personally and is positive that they were not in Dillonvale, Ohio, at the time of the burglary, or he would have seen and recognized them, as the town only has one main street.

It is respectfully requested that your office contact Mrs. Oletta Mayse, who operates a Beauty Shop in the Wheeling Bank and Trust Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and exhibit to her the photograph of Benson Groves, in an effort to have him identified as being the party whom she previously identified as having stayed at their hotel around January 10, 1937. The remaining portions of the hotel register were also obtained by Agent Cimperman and are being transmitted herewith to your office for the purpose of showing same to Mrs. Mayse to assist her in ascertaining the name Groves allegedly registered under in the event she makes an identification. Photographs of the Straka brothers are also being submitted herewith with the request that same be returned after they have served their purpose.

Very truly yours,

H. D. HARRIS,
Special Agent in Charge

cc Bureau
Cleveland
Chicago

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Quinn

Edw. G. Bremer 4

CONNELLEY

**RECORDED
&
INDEXED.**

7-576-15933
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 14 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM ONE

K

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida
April 13, 1937

Special Agent in Charge
St. Paul, Minnesota.

RE: BREKID.

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Miami office the Federal Reserve Bank of Jacksonville withheld from circulation certain \$1,000.00 bills issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta which had evidentiary value in connection with the Bremer case. In January, 1936, several of these bills were shipped to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there presented to court by one of the paying tellers of the Jacksonville Branch of the Federal Reserve. Since that time the bank has continued to hold this currency awaiting word from this office as to whether or not it is of further value to the case.

It was the suggestion of Mr. T. A. Lanford, Cashier of the Jacksonville Branch, that in event the Bureau did not desire the bank to hold the currency any longer he would order it shipped to the Treasury Department for redemption so it would not get back into circulation.

Please advise me immediately if you know of any reason why the bank should hold this currency any longer.

Very truly yours,

RLS:C

R. L. Shivers,
Special Agent in Charge.

Cc: Bureau.
Mr. Connelley, Tacoma.
Cincinnati.

RECORDED

7-576-13934	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 15 1937 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ag

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

KFM:CJ APRIL 14, 1937.

Transmit the following message to: SAC, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BREKID. PLEASE FURNISH BUREAU TWO COPIES BEST AVAILABLE STANDING
PHOTOGRAPH OF RUSSELL GIBSON.

HOOVER.

7-576-13935

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

APR 15 1937

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Sch...
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson

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4431 M

Per

KRM:RD
7-576-7488

April 14, 1937

7-576

Special Agent in Charge,
Newark, New Jersey.

Re: GEORGE TIMINNEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN,
with aliases, Fugitive, I.O. 1232; et al;
EDWARD GEORGE BRAKER, Victim; Kidnaping;
Obstruction of Justice; Harboring of Fugitives;
National Firearms Act.

Dear Sir:

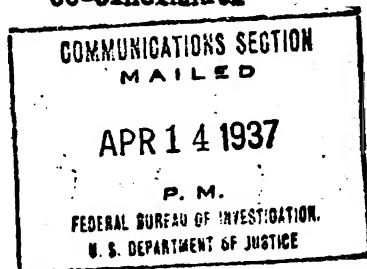
Reference is made to the letter from your office to the
Bureau dated November 8, 1935 in which you advised that you were
in receipt of a letter from Henry Randall, Hotel Grant, Newark,
New Jersey dated November 5, 1935.

It is desired that you forward this letter to the Bureau
at the earliest practicable moment.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

cc-Mr. Connelley - Cincinnati
cc-Cincinnati



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-13936	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 15 1937 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

Eu

KRM:TD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: KANSAS CITY April 15, 1937

BREKID ASCERTAIN WHETHER CASSIUS McDONALD STILL IN LEAVENWORTH. DETERMINE
WHETHER HE WILL REMAIN THERE FOR AT LEAST NEXT TWO WEEKS. ADVISE TODAY.

HOOVER

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-13937	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 15 1937 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Joseph.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

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20.5 MAR 25 1965
POSTAL
SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

APR 13 1937

FBI MIAMI APRIL 13 QOEU 5-50 PM RD

DIRECTOR

PHONE. ⁰BREKID. COMMISSIONER MOTOR VEHICLES TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA
ADVISES ORIGINAL ~~XXX~~ COMBINATION APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE AND
TRANSFER OF TITLE CERTIFICATE APPLICATION NUMBER FIVE THREE SIX
SEVEN ONE DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR WAS SENT
TO JACKSONVILLE OFFICE APRIL TWENTY NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AND
NEVER RETURNED. FILES HERE INDICATE RECEIVED ONLY PHOTOSTATIC COPY
OF THIS DOCUMENT WHICH WAS FORWARDED BUREAU APRIL TWENTY THREE
NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE. SEE LABORATORY REPORT NUMBER ^{5 6 9 5}FOUR ONE NAUGHT
NINE AND SEVEN DASH FIVE SEVEN SIX DASH FIVE SIX NINE FIVE DATED
MAY ONE NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE ALSO BUREAU LETTER MAY ELEVEN THIRTY,
FIVE TRANSMITTING DOCUMENTS TO JACKSONVILLE OFFICE. THESE DOCUMENTS
FORWARDED MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION MAY FOURTEEN THIRTY FIVE WHO
ADVISED MAY FIFTEENTH THAT WE FAILED RETURN ORIGINAL COMBINATION
APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE AND TRANSFER OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
FROM CHARLES M BRONSON TO DUKE RANDALL. MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION
ADVISES CERTIFIED COPY OF ORIGINAL APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE AND
TRANSFER OF TITLE ON FILE THAT OFFICE. EFFORTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE
ORIGINAL. ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE, APPLICATION NUMBER NINE
^{5 0 6 1 5}FIVE NAUGHT ~~IXX~~ SIX ONE FIVE A BEARING APPLICATION THREE SIX NINE
^{0 1 5}NAUGHT ONE FIVE AND SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT AS CHARLES M BRONSON
NOW IN FILES MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION TALLAHASSEE

SHIVERS

RECORDED

END

K

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC GHB

7-576-13938

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 15 1937 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM

ONE LAB

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

877 Pickering
Laboratory
CO

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

607 U. S. Court House,
Foley Square,
New York, N. Y.

EJC:MM
7-120

April 14, 1937

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to telephone conversation with Mr. Chipman to the effect that "TURK" BRENNAN had been arrested on April 8th at Trenton, N. J. as per print furnished by the United States Marshal, and is being held under \$10,000. bail for removal, apparently by the Post Office Inspectors; that a Stop Notice appeared in the Bureau against this party for the Post Office about three years old concerning apparently the theft of government property at Covington, Kentucky.

At the County Jail, Camden, N. J. on April 13, 1937, I talked with JOHN BRENNAN alias "Turk" Brennan, he now being an old man and rather skeptical as to the purposes of any and all individuals who approach him. I learned that this skepticism on his part was due to a considerable extent by reason of the numerous and sundry efforts of the Post Office Inspectors, the Sheriff and the New Jersey State Police, since his arrest on April 7, 1937, to obtain information from him as to the location of BENSON W. GROVES. Brennan insists that he has not seen Benson W. Groves since the time he was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary in 1917; that Groves had been received there shortly before the expiration of his, Brennan's, sentence. Brennan also insists that he did not associate in the past with Gerald Chapman and "Dutch" Anderson, nor was he associated with any of these persons together with his brother, Phil Brennan. This is believed due to the fact that he is trying to make himself appear as innocent as possible in connection with his coming sentence in the Eastern District of Kentucky.

Brennan advises that he was first sentenced to the U. S. Penitentiary for the robbery of a post office in Toledo, Ohio, about 1915, receiving one year and one day and after a delay of about eighteen months while on appeal, he finally completed this sentence at Atlanta, being released sometime in 1917. Thereafter, he was arrested about 1920 and placed in the County Jail at Covington, Ky.

RECORDED

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20 MAR 23 1965

7-576-13939	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 15 1937	ONE EUG. SUP
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	

Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

EJC:MMW
7-120
4/14/37

He was charged with bank robbery at Crittenden, Ky., inasmuch as Post Office funds apparently were taken in such robbery. He was indicted on this charge and while awaiting arraignment, together with several other individuals, escaped from the jail in 1920 and has since remained a fugitive sought by the Post Office Inspectors. His brother, Phil Brennan, he advises, is now living at East Liverpool, Ohio; that he has avoided involving his family with his fugitive status; that subsequent to his escape, he married his present wife in Ohio and that about nine or ten years ago he came to New Jersey and has since resided at the place where he was apprehended on April 7, 1937, by the State Police and Post Office Inspectors, this place being located near Egg Harbor, N. J.; that he received his mail through R.F.D. Service out of Egg Harbor, his home being located close to Weekstown, N. J. He has lived there under the name of JOHN MURPHY. For the past two years he has been working on W.P.A. projects as a laborer, and about one week ago was made night watchman. He cited all of these to show that he had been endeavoring to lead an honest life since his escape from prison. This party was arrested at Covington, Ky. under the name of John Horn.

As to his association with Benson W. Groves, he insists he has not seen him since the time they were together in Atlanta Penitentiary. He advised me of the various efforts of Post Office Inspectors and others to obtain information from him as to Benson W. Groves, whose picture had previously been exhibited to him and which picture he also identified for me as being the same party he referred to. He advised that he had told them the same as above indicated.


The good will of this individual was cultivated and he in substance agreed to act as the confidential informant for me in efforts to locate Benson W. Groves. He advised he has already written to his brother, Phil Brennan, to contact him after he is delivered to the jail, possibly at Newport, Ky. He agreed that he would make a discreet effort to learn the location of Benson W. Groves through his brother, Phil Brennan, or have Phil Brennan endeavor to obtain information as to where Groves is now located. He agreed that when I next contact him in Kentucky, or have an agent from one of the offices there see him, he will give me this information if he is able to get same. This man is hard pressed for funds and without making any definite request, it was indicated, however, that he would be agreeable to accept \$200. for furnishing such information, and it is my opinion that this would be money well spent, if it would lead to the location and apprehension of Benson W. Groves by the Bureau.

EJC:MW
7-120
4/14/37

After this man is removed to Kentucky (it was expected that the Marshal would leave with him on April 13, 1937 for Kentucky on order of removal), I will contact him or arrange for some other agent who will definitely identify himself as discreetly as possible as being an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to ascertain if he has been able to learn anything along these lines.

With the above in mind, it is suggested and requested that authority be granted to pay this individual the sum of \$200. if he furnishes us with information which leads to the apprehension of Benson W. Groves.

Very truly yours,


E. J. CONNELLEY,
Inspector.

cc- Cleveland
cc- Cincinnati
cc- Chicago

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
APRIL 13, 1937

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

D
B R E K I D

Dear Sir:

Please refer to your letter of October 19, 1936, with which you forwarded a list of Thompson submachine guns sold in the state of Kansas by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from 1928 to January, 1936, instructing that a checkup be made in connection with these weapons.

Included in the list furnished by the Bureau was Thompson Submachine gun number 5947 as having been sold The F. W. Jaedicke Hardware Company, Lawrence, Kansas, on March 29, 1929. At the Jaedicke Hardware Company, in Lawrence, Agent F. X. Jahn interviewed Mr. Frederick Jaedicke, the owner, who, after a search of his records, informed that he had purchased a submachine gun at the request of Robert R. Rutherford, who was Sheriff at Lawrence in 1929. He said he had ordered this gun direct from the Auto-Ordnance Corporation; that as he recalls the Douglas County officials refused to pay for the gun because of the cost and Rutherford paid for it out of his own funds, and Rutherford allegedly sold the gun to someone else. Jaedicke stated Rutherford is now a member of the Kansas Highway Patrol. Agent Jahn ascertained at the Sheriff's Office that Rutherford is supposed to have sold the Thompson submachine gun in question to the Phillips Petroleum Company.

RECORDED & INDEXED

At the offices of the Phillips Petroleum Company, 4705 Central, Kansas City, Missouri, Agent Jahn contacted Max Fisher, office manager, who stated that he had no knowledge of a machine gun owned by Phillips and no bill for one had ever come across his desk. He suggested contacting Mr. E. J. Webster, Division Manager, who is the only other person than himself in the office who would have knowledge of the purchase of such a gun. Webster was not available for interview but is expected to return to Kansas City in the not distant future when he will be contacted.

In the list furnished was a Thompson submachine gun number 5795 as having been sold to the Sheriff at Eureka, Kansas. Agent S. B. Landrum contacted Sheriff Vic Myers, at Eureka, Kansas, who stated this gun was purchased from the official salesman of the Federal Laboratories, Inc., whose name, he believes, was Smith. The gun bears the number listed and is in the proper hands.

COPIES DESTROYED

NO PREVIOUS RECORDS LISTED S. P. I.

NO PREVIOUS RECORD AS LISTED S. P. 4

at this time.

In the list furnished were two Thompson submachine guns, numbers 3562 and 3681, as having been sold to the Sheriff at Wellington, Kansas, on February 2, 1934. Agent Landrum, at Wellington, interviewed Undersheriff J. L. Harris, who was the Sheriff of Summer County in 1934, and he stated these guns were purchased from the Federal Laboratories representative, Sam Russell, now deceased. Agent Landrum inspected Thompson submachine gun number 3681. The other gun, number 3562, the Undersheriff said was in the possession of one of the officers who was on duty at the time of Agent Landrum's visit there.

While Agent Jahn was in Lawrence, Kansas, at the Sheriff's Office he observed that they have a Thompson Submachine gun number 5740. The Sheriff advised this gun had been purchased from some Sheriff in the Western part of Kansas. From the list of guns you furnished it is to be observed that Thompson submachine gun number 5740 is listed as having been sold February 14, 1929 to the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company, St. Joseph, Missouri, and shipped to the L. C. Adams Mercantile Company, Cedarvale, Kansas.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DB:os

PREVIOUS RECORD ON *note* 7-576-13445

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LMC:TD

April 12, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: BREKID

Attached hereto is the signed statement of Special Agent
Royal J. Untreiner, concerning the conditions under which Joseph
Roscoe was interviewed subsequent to his recent arrest in Miami,
Florida.

Respectfully,

L.M. Chipman
L.M. Chipman

RECORDED

7-576-13941
APR 13 1937
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14. 11. 5.

ICC Miami

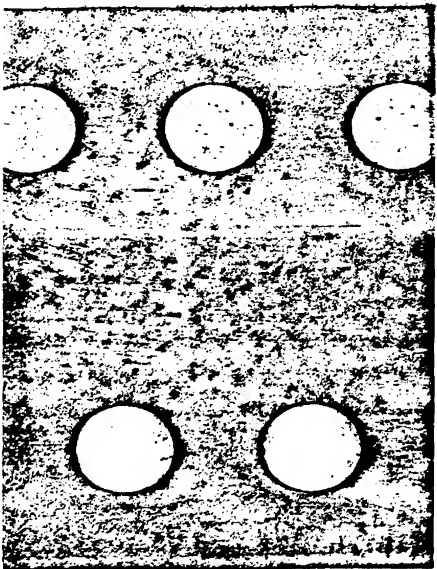
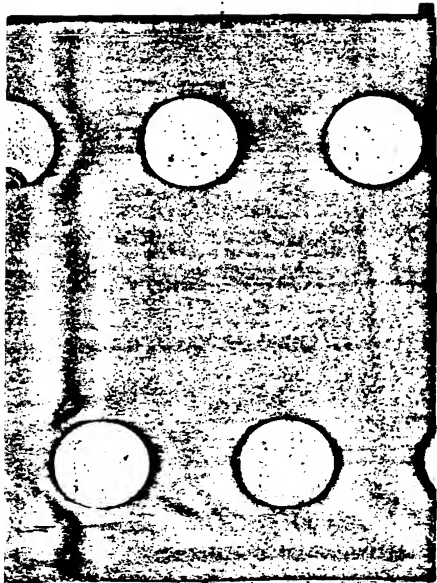
Washington, D.C.,
April 12, 1937.

Statement of Special Agent Royal J. Untreiner
Concerning treatment of Joseph Roscoe at
Miami Field Division in January, 1937.

Joseph Roscoe was arrested on the
morning of January 23, 1937, at Miami Beach,
Florida, by Special Agents S. H. McHale and
S. S. Goshorn, of the Miami Field
Division and taken to the Miami
office for temporary detention.

I did not see Roscoe until the morning
of Jan. 24th, at ~~8:00~~ 8.00 AM, at which
time I reported at the detention
quarters of the Miami office for the
purpose of relieving agents S. S.
Goshorn and James W. going who had
been on duty during the night as
guards of Roscoe. In just a few
minutes, Agent F. M. Stone ~~reported~~ reported
for the same duty.

As soon as agent Goshorn was
relieved, he asked Roscoe what he
wanted for breakfast and Roscoe
requested toast and coffee, which
was brought up to him, and



● extent ^{by him} in my presence.

Upon my arrival, Roscoe had just completed his morning toilet and was locked in a detention room. He stated that he had had a good night's sleep and observed that his room was furnished with a comfortable cot made up with clean ~~bedding~~ ^{linen} and a blanket. The ~~bed~~ condition of the bed indicated that it had been slept in.

At 9:10 AM., upon ~~order~~ instructions of SDC R. L. Shivers, Roscoe was taken to the office of the Number One man, where he ^{was} kept until about 4:45 PM. During the day ~~he was~~ one agent was always in the room with Roscoe and he was well treated at all times. He was not handcuffed and was given tobacco and all ~~the~~ ^{best} local papers to read.

At noon, SDC Shivers insisted that he have lunch but he refused saying he was not hungry. However at 2:55 PM., he accepted a ham sandwich and butter milk after again refusing a full meal.

After having the latter part of the afternoon off, I returned at 6.30 P.M. for night guard duty ^{at the detention quarters} with agent Noonan. Agent Goshorn at 6.35 P.M. brought Roscoe a full dinner consisting of soup, fish, potatoes, beans, bread and butter, hot tea and sherbert.

Friendly conversation was had with Roscoe until 10.45 P.M., when the light in Roscoe's room was turned off by me ~~personally~~ so that he could sleep. He slept until about 7.30 A.M., ^{Jan. 25th,} without interruption. At 8.10 A.M., agent Goshorn relieved agent Noonan and myself and brought Roscoe toast and coffee and the daily newspaper.

~~On the~~ From 6.15 P.M. until 7.20 P.M. I was on again while Agents Farrell and Noonan, who were to guard for the night, were off. Agent Noonan left after he had asked Roscoe what he wanted for supper. I was not there when he returned with it.

I acted only as a guard and at no time did I attempt to question Roscoe. ~~It was~~ I knew

however that he was talking freely and voluntarily to agent McKee with whom he was very friendly.

The relations between all the agents and Roscoe were friendly and he was granted every reasonable request. He was given food, water, tobacco, reading material and taken to the toilet

whenever requested. ~~and a running log of the events was made~~

Entries were made on a log of each event as it occurred by the agents on duty. I have referred to this log in preparing this statement in order to refresh my recollection as to time.

At no time was Roscoe mistreated or talked to discourteously ~~within my knowledge~~, firearms were never displayed, and he was never handcuffed to my knowledge, while in the custody of Bureau agents.

Royal J. Untchener
Special Agent

Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1937.

Statement of Special Agent Royal J. Untreiner
concerning treatment of Joseph Roscoe at Miami
Field Division in January, 1937.

Joseph Roscoe was arrested on the morning of January 23, 1937, at Miami Beach, Florida, by Special Agents S. K. McKee and G. S. Goshorn, of the Miami Field Division and taken to the Miami office for temporary detention.

I did not see Roscoe until the morning of Jan. 24th, at 8:00 A.M., at which time I reported at the detention quarters of the Miami office for the purpose of relieving Agents G. S. Goshorn and James W. Going who had been on duty during the night as guards of Roscoe. In just a few minutes, Agent F. M. Stone reported for the same duty.

As soon as Agent Goshorn was relieved, he asked Roscoe what he wanted for breakfast and Roscoe requested toast and coffee, which was brought up to him, and eaten by him in my presence.

Upon my arrival, Roscoe had just completed his morning toilet and was locked in a detention room. He stated that he had had a good night's sleep and I observed that his room was furnished with a comfortable cot made up with clean linen and a blanket. The condition of the bed indicated that it had been slept in.

At 9:10 A.M., upon instructions of SAC R. L. Shivers, Roscoe was taken to the office of the Number One man, where he was kept until about 4:45 P.M. During the day one Agent was always in the room with Roscoe and he was well treated at all times. He was not handcuffed and was given tobacco and all of the local papers to read.

At noon, SAC Shivers insisted that he have lunch but he refused saying he was not hungry. However, at 2:55 P.M., he accepted a ham sandwich and buttermilk after again refusing a full meal.

After having the latter part of the afternoon off, I returned at 6:00 P.M. for night guard duty at the detention quarters with Agent Noonan. Agent Goshorn at 6:55 P.M. brought Roscoe a full dinner consisting of soup, fish, potatoes, beans, bread and butter, hot tea and sherbert.

Friendly conversation was had with Roscoe until 10:45 P.M., when the light in Roscoe's room was turned off by me so that he could sleep.

7-576-13741

He slept until about 7:30 A.M., January 25th, without interruption. At 8:10 A.M., Agent Goshorn relieved Agent Noonan and myself and brought Roscoe toast and coffee and the daily newspaper.

From 6:15 P.M. until 7:20 P.M. I was on again while Agents Farrell and Noonan, who were to guard for the night, were off. Agent Noonan left after he had asked Roscoe what he wanted for supper. I was not there when he returned with it.

I acted only as a guard and at no time did I attempt to question Roscoe. I knew however that he was talking freely and voluntarily to Agent McKee with whom he was very friendly.

The relations between all the Agents and Roscoe were friendly and he was granted every reasonable request. He was given food, water, tobacco, reading material and taken to the toilet whenever requested. Entries were made on a log of each event as it occurred by the Agents on duty. I have referred to this log in preparing this statement in order to refresh my recollection as to time.

At no time was Roscoe mistreated or talked to discourteously, firearms were never displayed and he was never handcuffed to my knowledge, while in the custody of Bureau Agents.

(S) *Royal J. Untreiner*
Royal J. Untreiner
Special Agent

COPY

LMC:TD

April 13, 1937

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-13941

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

Re: GEORGE TIMINLY;
Dr. Joseph P. Moran, with
aliases, Fugitive, I.O.#1232,
et al; Edward George Bremer,
Victim, KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION
OF JUSTICE; HARBORING OF
FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto for the completion of your records is
a copy of the statement made by Special Agent Royal J. Untreiner
concerning the conditions under which Joseph Roscoe was inter-
viewed recently at Miami, Florida.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 14 1937
Inclosure No. 1019048
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1937.

Statement of Special Agent Royal J. Untreiner
concerning treatment of Joseph Roscoe at Miami
Field Division in January, 1937.

Joseph Roscoe was arrested on the morning of January 23, 1937, at Miami Beach, Florida, by Special Agents S. K. McKee and G. S. Goshorn, of the Miami Field Division and taken to the Miami office for temporary detention.

I did not see Roscoe until the morning of Jan. 24th, at 8:00 A.M., at which time I reported at the detention quarters of the Miami office for the purpose of relieving Agents G. S. Goshorn and James W. Going who had been on duty during the night as guards of Roscoe. In just a few minutes, Agent F. M. Stone reported for the same duty.

As soon as Agent Goshorn was relieved, he asked Roscoe what he wanted for breakfast and Roscoe requested toast and coffee, which was brought up to him, and eaten by him in my presence.

Upon my arrival, Roscoe had just completed his morning toilet and was locked in a detention room. He stated that he had had a good night's sleep and I observed that his room was furnished with a comfortable cot made up with clean linen and a blanket. The condition of the bed indicated that it had been slept in.

At 9:10 A.M., upon instructions of SAC R. L. Shivers, Roscoe was taken to the office of the Number One man, where he was kept until about 4:45 P.M. During the day one Agent was always in the room with Roscoe and he was well treated at all times. He was not handcuffed and was given tobacco and all of the local papers to read.

At noon, SAC Shivers insisted that he have lunch but he refused saying he was not hungry. However, at 2:55 P.M., he accepted a ham sandwich and buttermilk after again refusing a full meal.

After having the latter part of the afternoon off, I returned at 6:00 P.M. for night guard duty at the detention quarters with Agent Noonan. Agent Goshorn at 6:35 P.M. brought Roscoe a full dinner consisting of soup, fish, potatoes, beans, bread and butter, hot tea and sherbert.

Friendly conversation was had with Roscoe until 10:45 P.M., when the light in Roscoe's room was turned off by me so that he could sleep.

7-576-13941

He slept until about 7:30 A.M., January 25th, without interruption. At 8:10 A.M., Agent Goshorn relieved Agent Noonan and myself and brought Roscoe toast and coffee and the daily newspaper.

From 6:15 P.M. until 7:20 P.M. I was on again while Agents Farrell and Noonan, who were to guard for the night, were off. Agent Noonan left after he had asked Roscoe what he wanted for supper. I was not there when he returned with it.

I acted only as a guard and at no time did I attempt to question Roscoe. I knew however that he was talking freely and voluntarily to Agent McKee with whom he was very friendly.

The relations between all the Agents and Roscoe were friendly and he was granted every reasonable request. He was given food, water, tobacco, reading material and taken to the toilet whenever requested. Entries were made on a log of each event as it occurred by the Agents on duty. I have referred to this log in preparing this statement in order to refresh my recollection as to time.

At no time was Roscoe mistreated or talked to discourteously, firearms were never displayed and he was never handcuffed to my knowledge, while in the custody of Bureau Agents.

(S) *Royal J. Untreiner*
Royal J. Untreiner
Special Agent

COPY

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
April 8, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

h/
 J
 10

From a discussion with Mr. McIntire of his review of the facts and evidence relating to the prosecution of Joseph Adams and others in Miami, Florida, on June 7, 1937, it appears it would be desirable to have Byron Bolton interviewed at Milan Penitentiary. Special Agent J. L. Brennan has always gotten along well with Bolton, but Brennan is so inclined to be "easy going" in these matters that I feel it would be well to have Mr. McIntire and Agent Brennan interview Bolton together, Brennan to be present because Bolton is friendly toward him, and McIntire to conduct the interrogation to bring out facts of value to the Miami harboring cases. EAT ✓
 J. L. Brennan
 P. D.

From Milan, Mr. McIntire would proceed to Leavenworth Penitentiary and interview, or attempt to interview, Cassius McDonald in the hope of obtaining something of value from him.

An interview with Alvin Karpis in Alcatraz likewise appears desirable in an effort to induce him to indicate to Dolores Delaney the desirability of her testifying to the contents of a statement which she has heretofore made to Bureau Agents concerning the Miami situation, but which she has later retracted. Mr. McIntire advises that SAC Stein has always gotten along well with Karpis, and it is recommended that Stein be sent from Oklahoma City to Alcatraz to interview Karpis upon this phase of this matter. It might be well to have McIntire go to Alcatraz with Stein to participate in this interview.

If you approve these steps, I believe we should take them in the very near future, since Mr. McIntire will have to proceed to Miami about May 15, 1937 to assist in the preparation of the case for trial.

Respectfully,

EAT
 E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

7-576-13942	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 15 1937	
TOLSON	TAMM
ONE	

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

POST OFFICE BOX 812,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

April 14, 1937..

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: In re: BREKID

Reference is made to your telegram of April 14, 1937. Enclosed please find two copies of a photograph of Russell Gibson which was taken by the Chicago Police Department and one photograph of the same person taken at the same time, however, with his overcoat and hat. These are the best photographs in the possession of the Chicago office.

Very truly yours,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. LADD, *wjg*
Special Agent in Charge.

WJD:MG

Enc.

7-82

*Ordered 59 sent
4-19-37 R.*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-13743

APR 16 1937

RECEIVED

2nd

April 14, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: ⁰GEORGE TIMINNEY; Dr. Joseph P. Moran, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I. O. 1232; et al; Edward George Bremer - Victim; Kidnaping; Obstruction of Justice; Harboring of Fugitives; National Firearms Act.

There is being transmitted to you herewith a notation written on the stationery of the Ta Miami Hotel, the inscription being in green ink and quoted herewith as follows:

"Stop at Danmore Hotel
& ask for Mr. Billy Riley
New Richmond Hotel
ask for Mr. Young.
Bob Brown
137 S. Main Ave.
Kentucky Ave."

This writing was found in a room occupied by Dolores Delaney in the Danmor Hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on January 20, 1935, shortly after a gun battle had ensued between Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell and members of the Atlantic City Police Department. The Bureau has reason to believe that this inscription is in the handwriting of Duke Randall. It is therefore desired that an appropriate handwriting analysis be made and the necessary charts prepared for the introduction of such handwriting testimony during the course of the trial of Duke Randall and Joe Adams which is to take place at Miami, Florida, on June 7, 1937.

The following known specimens of the handwriting of Duke Randall are suggested for comparison purposes:

RECORDED & INDEXED

The signature on his fingerprint card which was obtained by Special Agents at Miami, Florida.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

7-576-13944
APR 15 1937
[Signature]

4/14/37

The enclosed receipt executed by Duke Randall in the name of Henry Stern, on November 25, 1935, when he received from Agents of the Jacksonville Division a Ford V-8 coupe, engine #18-1037450. This is attached to serial #130, of file #62-28539.

Signed statements of Duke Randall given to Special Agents at Miami, Florida, while he was incarcerated in the Dade County Jail, the statements being dated January 29, 1935, and February 1, 1935, respectively. You will note that on the statement dated January 29, 1935, Randall wrote the following in his own handwriting in the presence of Special Agents Franklin A. Stone and James W. Goings: "I read the above statement and it is true", signed Henry Randall. The following notation in the handwriting of Duke Randall appears on the statement dated February 1, 1935: "The above statement is true & correct", signed Henry Randall. This signature was also witnessed by the same agents.

The signature of Duke Randall and his address given as the El Comodoro Hotel, which he has admitted are in his own handwriting, appearing on "COMBINATION APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE AND TRANSFER OF TITLE CERTIFICATE," application #53671, dated November 20, 1934, T. C. No. 950615.

For further handwriting specimens of Duke Randall, it is desired that you have reference to the letter of R. A. Alt dated at Jacksonville, Florida, April 19, 1935, directed to the Bureau, constituting serial 5621 of file #7-576. Specific reference should be had to paragraph two on page two wherein it is shown that a specimen of the handwriting of Duke Randall, who signed his name as Henry Randall, was transmitted therewith.

In the event you find it necessary to use further specimens of the known handwriting of Duke Randall, please have reference to the letter of R. A. Alt, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, May 23, 1935, directed to the Bureau. It is shown therein that additional specimens of the handwriting of Randall included his writing of the names Henry Randall, Duke Randall, Charles E. Bronson and Leroy Morrison. It appears that this letter was written by former Special Agent W. E. Peters for the signature of Mr. Alt. Although there is nothing to indicate in the said letter that the handwriting specimens were obtained by former Special Agent W. E. Peters, it is believed that he did obtain them. In the event it is necessary to use these last mentioned handwriting specimens of Duke Randall, it is desired that you advise Supervisor K. A. McIntire, of Division One, to this effect, so that proper arrangements may be made to locate and subpoena Mr. Peters in the event his presence during the course of this trial may become necessary to establish the identity of this handwriting.

4/14/37

It is desired that all due caution be exercised by you in preserving and returning to Mr. McIntire the enclosures noted above.

There is also transmitted to you herewith a card, quoted as follows:

"To Mrs. Ryan 1004 & 05
I do hope you will
enjoy this little bunch
of flowers.

Can we do anything
for you?

Mr. Adams"

To this card is attached an envelope on which appears the following writing: "Mrs. C. E. Ryan". It is to be noted that this communication and envelope attached thereto are believed to be in the handwriting of Joe Adams. The note and envelope were introduced during the course of the second Bremer trial in St. Paul as Government Exhibit #109. The note and envelope were found by Special Agent R. D. Brown in a dresser drawer in the home of Kate Barker at Oklawaha, Florida, January 16, 1935.

It is desired that a handwriting comparison be made between the note and the envelope with the following noted known handwriting specimens of Joseph E. Adams:

Fingerprint card of Adams taken at the time of his arrest with reference to this matter at Miami, Florida, during January, 1935.

Telegram, "Like to see you Sunday. Cash". This telegram is being attached hereto, and it is to be noted that it was Government Exhibit #103 during the course of the second Bremer trial in St. Paul. Adams admitted during the course of that trial that he personally wrote on this telegram the name of the addressee, the address and the body and signature thereof.

For further known handwriting specimens of Joe Adams, your attention is directed to the letter of the Jacksonville Division, dated April 19, 1935, over the signature of R. A. Alt, directed to the Bureau. This letter constitutes serial #5621, of file #7-576. It will be noted

4/14/37

that there were transmitted with that letter three specimen copies of the message written on Western Union telegram blanks, which specimens were written separately and were removed from the sight of Adams after he had completed each specimen.

It is not desired that you make use of the specimens which are listed as Item #2 in that letter. It should be noted that the Bureau has no means of establishing that the letters alleged to have been written by Adams to Randall and listed as Item #2 in that letter are in fact in the handwriting of Joe Adams. Your attention is directed to paragraph two of page two of the said letter, wherein it is shown that for the further assistance of the Bureau there were enclosed five specimens of the handwriting of Joe Adams, who signed the name of Chas. M. Bronson.

If additional handwriting specimens of Joe Adams are needed for this examination, your attention is directed to the letter of the Jacksonville Division to the Bureau dated May 23, 1935, designated as serial #6120, of file #7-576. There were transmitted to the Bureau with that letter additional specimens of the handwriting of Joe Adams at which time Adams wrote the names of Leroy Morrison and Charles M. Bronson. This letter was written by former Special Agent W. E. Peters for the signature of Mr. Alt, and it would therefore appear that the handwriting specimens were obtained by former agent Peters. In the event it becomes necessary to use these specimens as noted in the letter of May 23, 1935, it is desired that you advise Supervisor K. R. McIntire to this effect so that appropriate arrangements may be made for the location and subpoenaing of Mr. Peters in the event the testimony becomes essential to establishing the original character of this handwriting.

In the event that you are unable to establish the fact that the two questioned documents are in the handwriting of Duke Randall and Joe Adams respectively, it is desired that you advise Special Agent McIntire to this effect at the earliest possible moment. In case an identification is made in either or both of the questioned documents, it is desired that appropriate charts be prepared, so that the same may be introduced in evidence during the course of the forthcoming trial in Miami, Florida.

It is my desire that this requested examination receive preferential treatment.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #1019099

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
936 Raymond-Commerce Building
Newark, New Jersey

April 15, 1937.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: GEORGE TIMINEY, DR. JOSEPH
P. MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE,
I. O. 1232; et al; EDWARD GEORGE
BREMER, Victim; Kidnaping; Ob-
struction of Justice; Harboring of
Fugitives; National Firearms Act.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated
April 14, 1937 (7-576) in which you request that a
letter dated November 5, 1935 which was received at
Trenton, New Jersey, from Henry Randall, Hotel Grant,
Newark, New Jersey, be forwarded to the Bureau.

In compliance with the above mentioned
request there is being enclosed herewith the letter
in question.

Very truly yours,

W. S. Devereaux
W. S. DEVEREAUX,
Special Agent in Charge.

AD:RBT
Encl. 1
cc - Mr. Connelley - Cincinnati.
cc - Cincinnati.
7-4

*Enclosure
detached
4-28-37 - JRM:lor.*

1 ENCLW
Em

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&
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7-576-13945	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 16 1937	
TAMM	ONE

ag

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

NDW-ahs

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1937

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

This will confirm the telephonic communication had between Special Agent K. R. McIntyre of the Bureau and Special Agent N. D. Wills, New Orleans Field Division, relating to an interview had between Agent Wills and "Duke" Randall, who is a subject in instant case. There is enclosed herewith a memorandum prepared by Agent Wills outlining, to the best of his recollection, what Randall narrated as to the manner of his treatment while he was in the custody of Bureau Agents at Miami, Florida.

Agent Wills advises that on the occasion of the first interview he had with Randall, which was about October 1935, he prepared a rather lengthy letter setting forth information obtained from Gregory Codomo and Randall, and that this letter was re-written by Special Agent in Charge W. L. Listerman. It is probable that the letter prepared by Agent Wills was not destroyed but was placed in the file as a memorandum. Agent Wills is unable to recall whether there was included in his letter any of Randall's comments relating to his being courteously treated by Bureau Agents.

It is also the recollection of Agent Wills that his original notes pertaining to the second interview had with Randall, which occurred about April 1936, and relates to Randall's remarks about his being abused by Bureau Agents were placed in the file at the Newark, New Jersey Field Division.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

J. A. Smith, Jr.
W. A. Smith, Jr.,
Special Agent in Charge.

7-576-13946

Enclosure

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Copy of letter
enclosure 1. W. L. Listerman
4-28-37

RECEIVED
29

TAMM
APR 15 1937

New Orleans, Louisiana.
April 13, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Re: BREKID

About October 1935 the writer had an occasion to interview "Duke" Randall who is a subject in the above titled case. At this time Subject Randall remarked that he had been in the custody of Bureau Agents at Miami, Dade County, Florida, and stated that they were a fine bunch of fellows and they were nice to him. Randall named two or three Agents, one of whom is remembered to have been Special Agent Stone, and Randall remarked that Agent Stone and others were exceptionally nice to a girl that he, Randall, had been going with. Furthermore, as for the girl, whose name Agent does not recall being mentioned by Randall, Randall stated that she was taken out for dinner by Agents and that each tried to be very nice to her, but, presumably on Randall's part, because they desired to obtain information from her concerning his, Randall's, activities and associates in Florida. It is further recalled by the writer that at this time Randall did not mention any particular instances of courtesies shown him by Bureau Agents, but he spoke in general terms. The writer has a fair recollection of being told by Randall that he, Randall, was on occasions taken from the Dade County Jail by Bureau Agents and while he was in their care he was courteously treated in a gentlemanly manner, was given good food and cigarettes, and that he thought those he had come in contact with were fine men.

The above is based purely upon the writer's recollection without facts, notes or other events with which to refresh his memory as to the time of this first interview.

Some months later, about April 1936, the writer again had an occasion to interview subject Randall, and at this time Subject Randall made derogatory remarks concerning Bureau Agents who had him in custody at Miami, Florida, and he stated that he was handcuffed to the bed post in a hotel room and that a pistol was fired in the room and the shot almost struck him, and that firearms were handled by the Agents on guard and that he was maltreated. Randall's attention was called to the fact that this was just in opposition to his remarks pertaining to Bureau Agents on the first occasion Agent interviewed him and he retracted statements about being maltreated and said that only one or two were ungentlemanly with him but he was unable to name or describe that one or two.

COPIES DESTROYED
20 MAR 25 1965

7-576-13946

In this connection it occurs to the writer that Subject Randall informed him that he, Randall, had recently returned from Dade County, Florida, where he had conferred with his attorney at Miami, Florida, and also had disposed of the Ford coupe automobile.

Respectfully submitted,

N. D. Wills

N. D. WILLS
Special Agent

P. O. Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
April 13, 1937.

LEK:JCR
7-56

Special Agent in Charge,
Dallas, Texas.

Re: GEORGE TIMINEX; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN,
with aliases, FUGITIVE, I. O. #1252;
et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim;
Kidnaping, Obstruction of Justice,
Harboring of Fugitives,
National Firearms Act.

Dear Sir:

On Bureau instructions, search is being maintained
for Milton Lett for questioning in connection with harboring
activities. You have previous information on this man in
this connection.

As a result of a cover recently established on the
mail of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Keady, 280 East Tyler Avenue,
Tulsa, Oklahoma, a mail tracing was received postmarked
Rogers, Texas, 4/9/37, bearing the return address G. H. Keady,
Stag Bar, Rogers, Hutchison County, Texas. It is believed
that George (Burhead) Keady is presently operating this joint
at Rogers, and there is a possibility that Milton Lett may be
connected with him there. It is suggested that appropriate
investigation be conducted to determine whether Lett is
associating with Keady.

Very truly yours,

C. W. STEIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc Bureau
Cleveland
Chicago
Cincinnati
Kansas City

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 16 1937 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

April 14, 1937

KRM:LL

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

7-576

Mr. C. G. Campbell,
732 Rust Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

Re: BREXID

Dear Sir:

This will inform you that the trial of Joseph H. Adams and Henry Duke Randall on the charge of having harbored Alvin Karpis in Miami, Florida, will come on for trial at that point on June 7, 1937. The Bureau has confidentially learned that one of the points of the defense will be to the effect that Special Agents were placed in the Hotel El Comodoro for the purpose of observing and apprehending members of the Karpis-Barker gang; that members of the said gang were in the hotel at the time such Special Agents were resident therein; that such Special Agents failed to observe and failed to identify members of this gang; that the defense will therefore conclude that Special Agents, failing to make such observations and failing further to make any identification, it cannot be expected that the defendants in this matter should have been able to identify members of the Karpis-Barker gang who were living at that hotel.

The Bureau has caused a review of its files to be made, as a result of which it is shown that the first Special Agents who were at any time ordered to register into the El Comodoro Hotel for the purpose of making an investigation in this matter, were former Special Agent H. C. Douglas and Special Agent N. C. Falkner. These Agents registered in Rooms 917 and 1001 of the said hotel on November 18, 1934, at the request of former Inspector S. F. Cowley. Their purpose in remaining in the hotel was to

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7-576-13948

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- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy

April 14, 1937

maintain a vigil for Duke Randall and Gregory I. Codomo and for the purpose of ascertaining whether any members of the Karpis-Barker gang were in contact with Randall, who then had possession of a 1934 Ford coupe, Motor No. 18-1037480. You will recall that this Ford coupe was purchased by Alvin Karpis in the name of Charles Bronson from the George A. Falke Motor Company, 17600 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, July 19, 1934. You will recall further that Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney, using the names of J. Wagner and Mrs. Wagner, first appeared and registered at the El Comodoro Hotel on September 20, 1934, registering out on September 21, 1934. On this first occasion of Karpis' visit with Joe Adams, he, Karpis, parked the said Ford coupe in a parking lot behind the El Comodoro Hotel, leaving the registration card in the automobile. He then delivered the keys to the said car to Joe Adams, requesting Joe Adams to keep the car until "either Willie Harrison or the owner should call for it." He advised Adams that in the event neither the owner nor Willie Harrison called for the car, he could dispose of it as he saw fit. Subsequent thereto and on or about November 5, 1934, this car was registered in the State of Florida under the name of Duke Randall, El Comodoro Hotel, Miami, Florida.

Investigation had previously disclosed that this said car was sold to Alvin Karpis in Cleveland as noted above, in consequence of which stop notices had been placed with the various motor vehicle registration bureaus throughout the United States. As a result of such a stop notice, the Jacksonville office was notified as to the registration of this car in Florida under the name of Duke Randall. In consequence of this notification, Inspector S. P. Cowley, accompanied by former Special Agent H. E. Hollis and Special Agents Clarence O. Hurt and C. G. Campbell, proceeded to Miami, Florida, by airplane, arriving at that point at 3:10 A. M. on November 18, 1934. At that point, the said Agents from the Chicago office were joined by the following Special Agents from the Birmingham office: J. H. Hanson, P. C. Dunne, and L. J. Metcalf, and the following Special Agents from the Nashville office: R. E. Peterson, M. C. Falkner, and H. C. Douglas. The Agents from the Birmingham and Nashville offices had arrived in Miami, Florida, at 2:45 P. M. on November 17, 1934, via airplane, but their investigation was held in abeyance until the arrival of Inspector S. P. Cowley on November 18, 1934.

April 14, 1937

As has been pointed out above, Special Agents Douglas and Falkner maintained a surveillance of the lobby of the El Comodoro Hotel on November 18 and 19, 1934. On November 19, 1934, they were requested to register out of the hotel, and Special Agents Hurt and Campbell were instructed by Inspector S. P. Cowley to register into the hotel. There is no showing in the files as to the room or rooms which were occupied by Agents Hurt and Campbell or the exact time when such occupancy was taken or when a departure was made from such room or rooms.

There is nothing in the files to disclose what investigation was performed by any of the above mentioned Agents, with the exception of Agents Falkner and Douglas, from the morning of November 18, 1934, to 5:00 P. M. of that date. The information with reference to their investigation is contained in the report of Special Agent in Charge J. H. Hanson, dated at Birmingham, Alabama, November 23, 1934. There will be no necessity for you to obtain copies of this report as the pertinent information contained therein will be set out in this letter. The report states: "About 5 o'clock P. M. on November 18, 1934, on an occasion when Inspector Cowley, Special Agents Clarence Hurt, Roger Main, and J. H. Hanson drove by the El Comodoro Hotel, the Ford coupe was seen parked in front of the El Comodoro Hotel."

It is also pointed out in this report that later on during the same evening, a surveillance of this car was maintained by Agents Douglas and Hanson, who occupied one car, and by Messrs. Cowley, Hollis, Hurt, and Campbell in another car, who followed the above mentioned Ford coupe to the home of J. C. Knight, 2467 - 5th Street, Southeast, Miami, Florida. It is pointed out that this man is the brother of Bob Knight, the latter being the father-in-law of Joe Adams. The report goes on to state that this said Ford coupe was later seen during the same evening parked in front of the El Comodoro Hotel, where a surveillance was maintained by Messrs. Hollis and Hanson until 9:00 P. M., at which time the surveillance was continued for the duration of the night by Messrs. Campbell and Hurt.

Page eight of the above mentioned report of Agent Hanson states: "On November 19, 1934, Special Agents C. Hurt and C. G. Campbell were instructed by Inspector Cowley to check into

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the El Comodoro Hotel for the purpose of maintaining a surveillance on Randall, at which time they were placed in a room on the eleventh floor. Special Agent Hurt succeeded in contacting Mr. L. E. Gray, one of the clerks at the hotel, learning from him that so far as he knows, Mr. Joe Adams is the operator of the El Comodoro; further, that on the date that he, Mr. Gray, went to work at the El Comodoro, about November 5, 1934, Mr. Adams left the city, at which time he told Mr. Gray that Messrs. Randall and Codomo, who were stopping at the hotel, were complimentary guests of the hotel, Mr. Gray saying that he understood from the general conversation between Messrs. Adams, Randall and Codomo that on a recent occasion when Adams was in Newark, N. J., he had made the acquaintance of Randall and Codomo who had treated him very courteously, and that he had invited them to come to Miami, which they had done, for which reason they apparently were stopping at the hotel as guests of Adams. Mr. Gray also informed Special Agent Hurt that at the present time Adams was engaged in interviewing applicants for positions at the Biscayne Kennel Club, and that he understood some one hundred and fifty people were to be employed, all of whom were to be local people, with the exception of Randall and Codomo, who he had understood were to receive positions and who he believed were race track followers."

The report goes on to furnish the personal descriptions of Randall and Codomo, which were obtained by Special Agent Hurt as a result of his observance of both Randall and Codomo. The report also points out on page nine that Messrs. Hurt and Campbell observed Randall and Codomo from November 19th up until the night of November 20th and reported that these two men generally were together at all times; that neither of them bore any resemblance to Karpis or known members of the Karpis-Barker gang, and they apparently contacted no persons at the hotel, except to have casual conversations with persons whom the Special Agents were unable to identify.

It is now pointed out that some effort may be made during the course of the forthcoming trial to establish the fact that Agents Hurt and Campbell were registered at the El Comodoro Hotel for the purpose of identifying and apprehending members of the Karpis-Barker gang, to which end they exhibited photographs of the said gang to Mr. L. E. Gray. Please be advised that the Bureau has

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caused a thorough examination to be made of the files disclosing all interviews between L. E. Gray and Special Agents, and there is no where shown therein in any instance that Special Agents exhibited to Mr. L. E. Gray any photographs of any members of the Karpis-Barker gang, nor did they at any time preceding the night of January 16, 1935, discuss with Mr. Gray any matters pertaining to any members of this gang, other than discussions with reference to Randall and Codomo.

In view of the fact that the Bureau's files failed to disclose when Agents Hurt and Campbell registered into and out of the El Comodoro Hotel, the Bureau has obtained from the Chicago Field Division all of the rough draft memoranda which were submitted by these Agents during their investigations in Miami, Florida, and vicinity, which included a period of from November 18 to December 5, 1934. Photostatic copies of these memoranda have been prepared, one copy of which is being transmitted herewith for the purpose of refreshing your memory. I wish to point out to you that one of the memoranda, dated at Miami, Florida, November 21, 1934, advises that you were then residing at the La Salle Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida. It would, therefore, appear that if you registered into the El Comodoro Hotel on November 19, 1934, and on November 21, 1934, were registered in the La Salle Hotel, there was very little opportunity for you to make any observations with reference to members of the Karpis-Barker gang, being then resident in the El Comodoro Hotel.

I wish that you would review your memoranda carefully and such other personal data as you may have, such as a diary, to determine what hours you spent in the El Comodoro Hotel for the purpose of maintaining a surveillance thereof. Special Agent K. R. McIntire has pointed out to me it is his recollection that your principal purpose in being in Miami, Florida, was to make contacts with your various former acquaintances who might have knowledge of the presence of the gang at points other than at the El Comodoro Hotel, for which reason most of your investigative hours would have been spent elsewhere than at the El Comodoro Hotel. If this is true, it is my desire that you incorporate in a memorandum for the Bureau, information as to the approximate number of hours which you spent in your surveillance of the El Comodoro Hotel during the time you were occupying a room at that point, presumably between

April 14, 1937

November 19 and 21, 1934.

For your information, it should be stated that Dolores Delaney, under the name of Mrs. E. N. Wagner, registered into Room 1005 of the El Comodoro Hotel on November 14, 1934, and registered out of the said room on November 18, 1934; further, that Nathaniel H. Heller, the proprietor of the Parkview Hotel, of Havana, Cuba, and a close friend of Joseph H. Adams, registered into Room 1004 on November 14, 1934, and registered out on November 20, 1934. At the time of your inquiry, to wit, November 19, 1934, there was no showing that Nathaniel Heller was in any way connected with members of the Karpis-Barker gang. The next registration of interest was that of Fred Barker in the name of T. C. Blackburn, who registered into Room 904 on November 23, 1934, registering out on November 25, 1934. Kate Barker, in the name of Mrs. Ryan, St. Charles, Illinois, registered into Room 905 on November 23, 1934, and registered out on November 25, 1934. The only other registration of interest during this period was that of Harry Campbell and his woman, Wynona Burdette, who registered as G. F. Summers and wife, and occupied Room 905 from November 25, 1934, to December 11, 1934. The recapitulation of these registrations will enable you to determine whether any members of the Karpis-Barker gang were registered at the said hotel during your occupancy of a room at that point.

Your attention is directed to an undated memorandum which is forwarded herewith, which was stamped "Received at Chicago, November 29, 1934," indicating that your address was then 236 Northeast 28th Street, Miami, Florida, Apartment 11, and another memorandum dated at Miami, Florida, November 25, 1934, gave your address as the La Salle Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida.

It is my desire that you submit to the Bureau at the earliest possible moment a complete, thorough, and detailed memorandum (five copies), setting out full data with reference to your residence at the El Comodoro Hotel, advising, if possible, the room occupied and the dates of registration and departure. If, during the period of November 18 to December 5, 1934, you had

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occasion to return to the El Comodoro Hotel, I wish that you would set out full data with reference to that matter, showing the nature of the surveillance maintained, the purpose of the surveillance, and the approximate number of hours each day when such surveillance was maintained. You should make every effort to recall the points other than the El Comodoro Hotel where you and Agent Hurt resided during the said period, giving the dates that you resided at such other points.

You will, of course, understand that these data are being obtained from you for the purpose of defending the Government's position against any attack made by the defense during the course of the forthcoming trial. With a full appreciation of the seriousness of this matter, I would appreciate your giving every consideration to a detailed and well ordered statement with reference, primarily, as to your surveillance of the El Comodoro Hotel and, secondarily, as to your residence at other points in Miami, Florida, and vicinity, and the nature of your investigation at that point.

The Bureau has no objection to your communicating with Agent Hurt with reference to this matter, so that your memories may be mutually refreshed. In addition thereto, you may exchange memoranda on this subject before submitting the same to the Bureau, so that there will be a mutual coincidence of the events.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure No. 1017211

cc - SAC, Tacoma (Personal and Confidential)
cc - Cincinnati (Personal and Confidential)
cc - Mr. E. J. Connelley, Cincinnati (Personal and Confidential)

(Copy inclosures
retained B. C. file)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building

Miami, Florida

April 13, 1937

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

151
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN,
with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. # 1232;
et al. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM.
KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL
FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

I was in Tampa, Florida, on April 7, 1937, for the purpose of approaching Judge Akerman in connection with the trial of the case against Joe Adams, et al, for harboring, but learned he was in Orlando, Florida, at that time in court, and I did not deem it advisable to contact him there.

There seems to be a probability that Judge Akerman will not try this case as United States District Judge Robert T. Erwin, of Mobile, Alabama, has been assigned to the Miami Division in the Southern District of Florida, to hear criminal cases, and the United States Attorney's office in Miami has advised me the Adams case has been placed on his calendar. However, United States Attorney Herbert S. Phillips told me that he was reasonably sure Judge Akerman was coming to Miami for the express purpose of hearing the Adams case on June 7th.

Mr. Phillips expressed the opinion that the Government would lose the case, and seemed also to be of the opinion that Judge Akerman would more than likely suppress the confession of the defendants which the Government would seek to introduce. He also told me the Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. Carr, who is handling the prosecution of the case, thought it was very weak, and told him he expected to lose the case.

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I hope to find out definitely within the next few days just who will try the case, and if it is to be heard by Judge Alexander Akerman I shall endeavor to get the actual facts surrounding the ob-

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20 JAN 25 1966

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